THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. | FORWARD. | $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 21. | SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1850. | NUMBER 33.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO. PROPRIETORS,

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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LARGE lot of Bonnets, just received per Express by June 1. F. M FULLERTON.

Poetry and Miscellany.

LIFE IN THE WOODS.—A SONG.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

A merry life does the hunter lead!
He wakes with the dawn of day;
He whistles his dog—he mounts his steed,
And scuds to the woods away!
The lightsome tramp of the deer he'll mark,
As they troop in herds along;
And his rifle startles the cheerful lark,
As he carols his morning song.

The hunter's life is the life for me!
That is the life for a man!
Let others sing of a home on the sea,
But match me the woods if you can.
Then give me a gun—I've an eye to mark
The deer, as they bound along!
My steed, dog, and gun, and the cheerful lark,
To carol my morning song.

The Vision of Mariotdale.

BY H. HASTINGS WELD.

I.—THE SURPRISE.

My charge was in a beautifully romantic and fertile spot, the natural features of which would seem sufficient teachers of the power and the goodness of God, if indeed, nature were, as some insist, a sufficient teacher without revelation. I soon found myself, upon here taking up my residence, almost the only man who thought it worth his while to study and admire the beauties which nature, with a lavish hand, had scattered over the scene. It was a valley, enclosed on all sides with hills, whose ascents, crowned with verdure, exhibited every variety of tint and shade of green; for the trees of our country display, more than any other, those varying colors and gentle yet distinctly marked contrasts which the painter envies, but strives in vain to transfer to his canvass. There were only two breaks in the surrounding ampitheater. One was where a mountain stream came tumbling and babbling into the valley; the other where, in a more subdued and quiet current, it found egress. The sinuous path of this little river or "run," across the dale, was marked by a growth of beautiful trees, among which the straight-leaved willow, with its silver foliage shivering in the light, was most frequent and conspicuous; other trees which delight in water diversified the long, green defile; and a little boat, which belonged to one of my parishioners, offered me frequent twilight pastime. Some labor, to which, though unused at first, I soon became accustomed, was required to force the boat up the stream: but the highest "boatable" point once reached, I had only to turn the shallop's head and guide it down, letting my little barque slowly float, and conducting it clear of the shallows and abstructions. Delightful were the views which the turns of the stream were continually opening; the overhanging trees, forming a green roof above, were reflected below; and while I seemed thus suspended between answering skies and trees, over my head and beneath my feet, to look in either direction of the stream seemed like peering into a mysterious fairy grot.

One evening as I paused, looking delightedly upon the scene of enchantment, a new feature was, as if by magic, added to the picture. A little girl—a child of surpassing loveliness—slipped out from among the bushes, and skipping from stone to stone, stood on a high rock, near the middle of the current—the beau ideal of such a spirit as one might fancy inhabiting the spot. Her loose tresses floated on the evening breeze, and her scanty drapery—it was midsummer—as the wind pressed it against her form, exhibited a delicacy and of contour which that artist would become immortal who would copy. She did not at first perceive me; and when the flash of my oar startled her, I almost expected she would prove herself a vision, by vanishing into the sky above in a cloud, or dissolving in a foam-wreath in the water which rippled among the rocks behind her.

But youth and innocence are courageous; and she took no other notice of my approach than to seat herself, to await my coming, on the same stone upon which she had been standing. Her artless ease and beauty won my heart—as men's heart's are often too easily won, through the eyes. Hers was grace unaffected and natural. No drawing-room belle, after years of practice before her mirror, could have vied with this rustic nymph. She possessed what art can with difficulty imitate, and that never entirely—perfect and unconscious self-possession; and she was the more admirable, that in her child-like simplicity she dreamed not of admiration.

I pushed my shallop up beside to rock, and commenced a conversation with her. I was grieved and amazed to find her helplessly ignorant upon the commonest subjects which those that fear God teach their children. She could not even read, she told me. She was born far away she said,—in another land, mother used to say,—and did not remember that she ever went to church; but her mother had told her that she was carried there once to be baptized, and her name was Bessie.

"Is your mother dead?" I asked.

"No—not dead—I think not; but father—"

A hoarse voice from the shore now shouted her name; and unalarmed as she had been when I approached, her little frame now shook with terror, and her interesting face was pale and sullen with mingled fear and anger.

"Is that your father?" I said.

She did not stop to answer, but instantly commenced picking her way back to the bank. While she did so, her trepidation several times almost tripped her into the river. I should have watched her every step at any other time, but my attention was irresistably drawn to the repulsive form which had come, like a dark and unwelcome shadow over this fair scene. The face was positively one of the most demoniacal in expression I have ever met.—Thick, black hair, unkempt, hung over the low forehead, and the shaggy dark eyebrows seemed to glower a rough and unshaven face. The expression of the whole, was that of a man whose countenance is saddened into surliness, like a clay image of Satan, by habitual strong potations. A slovenly disregard to dress completed the picture of a man who had sold himself to the vilest and most disgusting habits of intoxication.

While I trembled for the fate of such a child, in such hands, she came within his reach, and stretching forth his arm, he dragged her to him by the hair, tripping her from her footing into the water, and pulling her to the shore with more inhuman rudeness than I can describe—her dress draggled and muddied, and her limbs bleeding from contact with sharp pebbles and stones. Blow upon blow the ruffian inflicted upon her, which I could hear as well as see from where I stood. Not a sound not a cry escaped her; and while I was hesitating whether I ought to try to reach and rescue her, he ceased beating her, and turned up a path in the bank-side. She silently and doggedly followed him; and I sadly took my way, lamenting that the beauty and peace of such a place should be so brutally interrupted; and sorrowing more than all, that frequent ill-usage had so deadened the child's sensibilities as to make her, otherwise so natural and unaffected, thus endure pain with the sullen fortitude of an old offender. I trembled for the life a child growing up under such influences; for I could see in her future nothing but crime, suffering and degredation.

It was later than the usual time of returning when I reached the landing, and there were already lights in the few houses that stood there. I might have mentioned before—but that I hate to acknowledge the fact—that the utilitarian habits of our era had converted my romantic streamlet into a "power" to turn a mill-wheel. It is not a grist-mill, which is a proper apendage to rural scenery, but a woolen manufactory, with its unromantic surroundings, caused me many a joke from my friends, the owner of the boat and of the mill. When I excepted to such things as stretching frames, as a blot on the beauty of the landscape, and to the dirty wool and dye-stuff as ruining its romances, he would tell me that if these valleys and rocks had never heard the clatter of his machinery, neither would the "sound of the church going bell" have disturbed their echoes. There was no answering this, because it was perfectly true, and I could therefore only "humph" and be silent. Though wrong in some points of his course, Mr. Mariot, our "owner" was a liberal man and well disposed—would there were more such! He built the little church in which I officiated, and he, in effect, supported the rector. If he had not done so, there could not have been either church nor service. And he found his account in the superior order of his establishment; and would have done still more if, beside building the church, he had abated or forbidden a nuisance which sadly impeded my usefulness.

Mr. Mariot stood at the landing, and as I stepped ashore, said, I came down to meet you, Doctor, for Yorkshire Jack is in one of his furious fits, and vows he will beat you—priest or no priest."

"And who is Yorkshire Jack?" I asked, though a suspicion who he might be instantly shot through my mind. My suspicion was correct—for, upon Mr. Mariot's explanation, I found that he was the very ruffian whose conduct I have been describing.—As we passed the house dignified with the title of the "Mariotdale Hotel," loud voices came through the open windows. Mr. Mariot would have hurried me past, but I laid my hand upon his arm, and in a low but determined tone, said, "Wait, sir."

Sunday after Sunday I had preached—to little purpose—and here was the reason. Several of my usual congregation upon whose hearts the word of God fell like seed upon a beaten pathway, sat listening, half-terrified, at the blasphemy of this fiendish fellow—Yorkshire Jack—and half a score more, who never, by any chance, were seen within the church walls, were applauding him at the top of their voices. O, they will have a fearful reckoning who have supplied tools who deny God with words of blasphemy, and with the scoffings of infidelity, thro' a prostituted press—who have caught the thoughtless with profane wit, and betrayed the daringly wicked with the hardihood of declared infidelity!—The worst words of the worst men were rolled from this wretch's lips as if they were his own utterance; the shallowest cant of infidel literature came from his mouth as if his own heart had originated what, indeed, it had only harbored. Out of the borrowed abundance of a vile heart his lips spoke; and the applause of his auditory was scarcely less disgusting than his words were.

Women began to gather round the windows of the house—they dared not enter—and to call in hoarse whispers to their husbands, fathers and sons to come out. Children climbed up and looked in open-mouthed, with terrified interest to the drunken maniac's fury—now laughing, in thoughtless merriment, as his antics became ridiculous. At length, spent with the vanity of a successful orator to a fit audience, filled with drink and worn out with rage, Yorkshire Jack sank on a chair. The efforts of his satellites failed to awaken him to new revings. The joke was worn out—the women coaxed their husbands away, the children walked off, rehearsing, describing, and laughing over what they had heard.—The place was soon hushed and still, the monotonous voice of the water only broke the silence of the night, and Mariot and I took our way homeward—for I lodged with him.

On our way nothing was said. The family, except Mrs. H., had retired; and Mariot seemed as if he would have made that circumstance a pretext for following them in silence. He put a night lamp in my hand, but I placed it on the table, and, sitting down, took up The Book. He sat also, but it was evidently with unwilling politeness. Conscience was at work—and he was desirous to evade, rather than listen to her warnings. I opened to the twenty-eighth of Isiah, and he started as I read, "Wo to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim!"

"Edward Mariot," I said, "God will hold you accountable for the sin which we have this night witnessed."

He arose—I thought angrily. He commenced to speak, but a look from his wife dissuaded him. How would he defend himself with such facts so fresh?—But I knew there was a coldness in his manner as he returned my "good night," with a half-nod, such as I had never before witnessed from him. I feared that our friendship, and of course my further residence in Maritdale, was at an end; but I feared more, that it would be written of my generous but business-devoted friend, "Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone!"

II.—THE PEST HOUSE.

There was an air of uncomfortable constraint over our little family at the breakfast on the morrow.—All thoughts were full of the same thing, but none liked to broach it. Edward Mariot's manner seemed to say, "I am disposed to forget if you will be silent." But I am determined, at any cost to myself, to insist upon Mariot's doing his duty to the disorderly houses upon the premises—or, failing in that, to leave the parish. I felt that my usefulness was at an end if I hesitated to do what Mariot, as well as I, knew was incumbent upon me; for a clergyman who compromises his conscience to keep his parish is not only an unfaithful servant, but an ally of the enemy. Events however, were so ordered that I retained my friend, and was spared the pain of giving him any further reproof. I was informed that Yorkshire Jack was at the door, and desired to see me.

I rose instantly and went out. Mariot followed, fearing violence—a danger which did not once occur to me: for there are few, very few, so base and cowardly as to make an attack on a clergyman.—The man could not look me in the face. He was abashed and evidently afflicted, and, merely uttered that Bessie was "very bad," and wanted me, turned and strode hastily away.

Mariot accompanied me down to the little village, and, as we walked, gave me some particulars of the life and character of this singular being, Yorkshire Jack. He had only the one child, and its mother was still living, but had been forced to leave her husband on account of his cruel treatment. Nobody knew precisely where she lived, or in what manner she supported herself; but she was occasionally seen hovering about the dale, with the intention of seeing or carrying away her daughter. The father detained the child in the hope that the love of a mother would bring her back to him; for, in the years that she had been absent, with a drunkard's inconsistency, he had earnestly desired her return, and vehemently promised amendment. In these professions, which had reached her through a mutual acquaintance she put no faith. She had been compelled to fly more than once before; and having, on these occasions, returned only to discover the hollowness of his promises, and to receive new abuse, she had resolved to trust him no farther. She heard, moreover, through common fame, of all his wild and wicked proceedings; and learning what her child suffered, was the more firmly resolved not only never herself to return, but to take away Bessie if possible. This made John but the more cruel, especially when in drink; and he was at all times mad with suspicion that some one would aid her in the abduction. Hence his rage against his daughter and against me: for as he never conversed even with his own child, he could conceive of no purpose but a sinister one, in my accidental interview with little Bessie. I was tempted to chide Mariot for suffering this state of things without interfering, but judged it best to be silent.

Jack's house—or rather his room—was the picture of neglect and desolation. He had converted it into a sort of fortification, so that none but a most expert burgler could have got in without permission. Neither could the child get away when the premises were locked. During the day he had been in the habit, often, of fastening her in, and when she went abroad it was with him. It was shocking to hear that the poor infant was the forced auditor of her father's violence on the night before, till, spent with fatigue, she fell on the floor and slept. No wonder, you are ready to exclaim, that she was ill.

But her disease was evidently something more than mere exhaustion. Now feverish and languid, she would anon become chilled. Pains in the head and back, redness of the eyes, a husky voice and sore throat, and a loathing rejection of food, with other symptoms, which I will not expose my medical ignorance by attempting to describe, marked her affection as one of no light character. A hint sent the father for a physician—for remorse often hasten those whom affection cannot influence.—Upon his arrival he confirmed my surmises, and pronounced the case one of decided small pox, and of a very dangerous and malignant type.

The father was frantic, and raved like a madman. He denied stoutly that such could be the case—called us fools and idiots, and ordered all—the physician, Mariot and myself—to leave his house. I looked at my friend, and saw tokens of the indecision and lack of resolution, which was his infirmity. Then turning to the father, I said, "We will not leave this sweet child to perish in your hands; and unless you desist from violence, if Mr. Mariot will not act, I will cause you to be committed as a disturber of the peace!" The man was in a frenzy, and absolutely foamed at the mouth; but the physician and Mariot supported me, and taking advantage of his temporary absence, we turned his own fortifications against him and barred him out, while we should consult what to do in the emergency.

"Mariot," I said, after he and the physician had proposed and rejected as impracticable several expedients, "there is a *pest house* to your land. Take that."

"The tenant will not suffer it," said he.

"Leave that to us." And with the doctor, I went directly to the tavern, and without circumlocution informed the landlord that we were about to bring a small pox patient to his house, and desired a room!

He, too, stormed and threatened, but we insisted. The terror among the residents had grown intense, for the rumor had spread; and they having collected, with one voice demanded that the house should be taken. It stood apart from the rest, and was in all respects eligible for the purpose.

"If you bring the child here, I will leave."

"Do so before, if you choose," I answered. "for in one hour she will be here." And I further informed him that upon his future quietness and good behavior it would depend whether he should be proceeded against for the sale of spirits to minors and his other misdeeds.

A new case of alarm was now discovered. The mother of the child lay sick in another house; and investigation of her illness developed the fact that, in a stolen interview with poor little Bessie, it was she who had communicated to the child the infection. Both mother and daughter were removed to the tavern, a nurse was provided, and all proper steps were taken for their comfort. Yorkshire Jack, having become subdued by these events, was suffered to be their attendant. The landlord having received Mariot's assurance that his reasonable charges should be met, sullenly acquiesced, and did not carry out his threat of removal. The customers, however, fortunately for themselves, avoided the "Pest House," and his business was reduced completely to that of an infirmary. Thus, what fear of moral contagion could not accomplish, was effected by the dread of physical infection.

III.—THE VISION.

Pass over a couple of years, and behold me, the energetic actor—perhaps almost unclerical—in the preceding narrative, now domiciled permanently in the "Mariotdale Hotel." The old landlord—a good weaver—has resumed his place in the works and frequently avows his satisfaction at the change which circumstances compelled him to make in his pursuits. Yorkshire Jack, his very self, is my landlord—and a quieter dwelling there is not in the country. Perhaps much of this is due to the good management of his wife—for she, after all, is the man of the house.

And Bessie!

Poor Bessie! We laid her down to rest in the churchyard two years since, for the illness she had was unto death. It was this shock which recalled the father to his senses; and rest assured I did not spare him. He was not one who could *bear consolation*, for it seemed as if he could almost strike the person who offered it. He rebelled against the blow, but found that he was in the hands of a God who will reach those by affliction who refuse to be persuaded by mercy.

Poor Bessie—did I say? Blessed child! If the dead can look on earth, she knows that her father and mother have learned to believe that the early lost are early saved.

And Mariot, my warmer friend than before admits that my counsel was sound—that the souls as well as the bodies of his people are in some sense in his charge, and that he who neglects his duty in regard to the first cannot atone for that neglect by care of the last.

I often float in the evening down to Bessie's rock and seldom fail to see in the twilight, The Vision. Nor does it now prove to be of earth, earthly, as once it did, for I know that she is in Heaven.

INTELLECT IN RAGS.

Two proud children were tripping along the streets of Boston one sunny day, on their way to school, chatting as they went, and apparently enjoying themselves right merily.

A late rain had given a coating of mud to the red brick sidewalks, so the children trod daintily; the older one, a slight and delicate formed girl, with a merry dark eye, and full rich ringlets, carefully lifting her soft, shining garments, that they might not be soild, by contact with the wet earth.

And now their way led through a dark dim alley, where the sunbeams grew sickly, and paled into dimness, as they touched the heavy and tainted atmosphere though perchance long times between e re they melted into shadows upon the golden hairs of some poverty clad infant, for many such sat in the doorways of the the comfortless city lane.

The boy and girl moved slowly onward, their white brows bent forward, their bright eyes searching for hidden pavestones; yet ever and anon some quick laugh at the ludicrous figures that flitted across their path, would throne their smooth cheeks with dimples.

"Don't you hate such dirty places Julia?" said the boy as a few drops, not of crystal, stained the gloss ness of his rich attire; don't you wish that school was at the other end of the lane?"

"It's perfectly horrible," answered the beautiful young creature, with a light laugh; "dear do look at these creatures; they can have no sensibility or refinement; how dirty, how contemptible they are—well thank heaven that we were born rich."

"Stop, Jule; hush! yonder is something to excite our laughter, I warrant you—Ha! ha! a boy larger than myself, and he appears to be picking out letters on that scrap of paper—ah!"

"Stand still, Arthur, do, and let us hear him; we can wait a moment."

A few paces before them sat a boy of some thirteen years, hatless, shoeless, and with very scant frock and trousers, the latter a mass of patches.—His hair, tangled and thick, hung over his down cast eyes, and his hands stained and rough with labor, grasped a torn piece of newspaper, which he had evidently picked out of the mud. So absorbed was he in his task, that he did not notice the fair and high bred young strangers who stood regarding him with thoughtless but subdued mirth.

Hark! the boy, leaning his brown face on his clenched hands, murmurs unconsciously aloud—"b l-e-n—no, not that;—yes, no"—a deep drawn sigh then again "b l e-n"—then another long pause—"oh dear I have forgotten; I never shall be able to read like Barney."

As the poor child exclaimed thus, he lifted his eyes sorrowfully from the tattered bit of printing; his gaze fell upon the listeners, whose beautiful lips curled with a scornful smile. A flush of crimson started to his swarthy cheeks, as he threw off the mass of tangled curls, and his bold black eyes fell before their familiar stare.

"Ha! ha!" said the richly clad youth, carelessly, "I've got a brother only five years old at home, who can read better than that. A big boy like you, at least ought to know his letters. Why don't you go to school?"

"To school," echoed Julia, sneeringly, "do you suppose *he* could get into any *decent* school? his name aught to be patch work; ha! ha! poor thing;" she continued, with mock pity, "our stable boy dresses better than that!"

The lad, at her tone of commiseration sprang to his feet, and bent upon the brother and sister, such a glance of defiance, indignation, and scorn, that they instinctively hurried onward; though the girl turned once more mockingly around, and gave utterance to a light, bantering laugh.

Still the poor lad stood, wounded—wounded to the heart's core—still he gazed after them, his full lips quivering with his mental anguish, his black eye, through the misty drops that stood trembling on his lids, flashing fire as if they would scathe and blast the selfish pride of those thoughtless children; then turning, he hurried up three broken steps into a dim entry, flew along a dark passage, and entering a cheerless room, flung himself upon the uneaveh floor, and wept burning tears of grief and shame.

The parlors of a stately mansion on Bacon street, Boston, were brilliantly illuminated. The owner of the princely tenement had issued cards for a fashionable soiree; the hour had arrived and the guests were assembling.

The rich and the great were there, but conspicuous among all, and conversing with the ex-President of the United States, the elder Adams, stood a noble looking man, in the bloom and vigor of manhood. His face was intellectually beautiful, and his high altitude commanding, yet extremely graceful.

"All the evening," murmured a fashionable, yet lovely lady, to Mr. Adams, as he turned towards her "have I been striving to gain an introduction to Mr. L.——'s distinguished guest; but he has been so surrounded—now, however he stands alone. I should esteem it a rare honor, to speak with him, but for a moment."

"You shall have the pleasure," said the ex-president, smiling; and turning he presented the beautiful and fascinating wife of a millionaire to the talented stranger.

"We have met before, madam," said the gentleman, bowing low, to conceal a strange expression that stole over his features.

"I have forgotten," the lady made an answer, in her sweetest tones.

"I have not—we have met before just twenty years ago," he continued, still keeping his piercing eyes upon her face—"We met in a little lane, a narrow, repulsive place, where the cries of hunger resounded often upon the still air, and where rags, misery and filth met the traveller at every step.

He paused—and she gazed more curiously upon him.

"Perhaps you do not remember the time—the place—perhaps you do not remember how two pampered children of wealth passed along that lane—it may be you forgot the poor outcast, grasping at science (though then scarcely conscious,) with his untutored mind. The laugh of derision that was then flung upon this lonely heart—for I am that child—roused that latent fire of ambition within my breast; and," he continued, more softly, "I thank you for the taunt, and scornful words; I had but to think of them, and my soul was nerved anew. I thank you for them;" and a triumphant smile illuminated his splendid countenance.

The lady, faint, mortified, glided away from the rebuker, and in less than an hour sat, humbled and weeping, in her own proud mansion. She had wished, nay, coveted one little word, from the being who, in her haughty childhood she had derided and and despised for his poverty—and she had been repaid with contempt, though smoothly worded and deliciously expressed, by the neglected boy whose name now rang the world through.

Have a care, then, sons and daughters of plenty.

Scorn not the child of poverty, who with pensive eye and lifted hands, toils up the rugged heights of Parnassus, uncared for and unaided. Though clothed in rags he may gain the dizzy height, while you, decked in the meaner paraphernalia of wealth, humbly grope along the mountain's base, and under he very feet of him whom you disdained.

Life on the Turning of a Card.

A friend narrated to us a day or two since an anecdote of early times in West Tennessee, which we will attempt to repeat even at the risk of losing the graphic symplicity of his conversational narrative.

Some eighteen or twenty years since a well-known resident of Tipton county was put on his trial, charged with the murder of his wife. As usual in such cases, popular feeling was largely against him, and all the eloquence and ingenuity of his counsel were required to make any impression in his favor upon a jury, which, however impartial it might desire to be in the consciousness of sworn duty, could not but see the waves of popular prejudice surging in upon it.

The case was ably argued. The counsel for the defense made most vigorous and impassioned appeals. The case was submitted to the jury; and they retired, to make up their verdict. Time passed and as the setting sun warned all of the approaching night, the long throng in attendance, the judge, counsel, etc. retired, all anxious, the accused not the least so, to learn the verdict of the jury, and some wondering that the jury hesitated for one moment, to bring in a verdict of guilty. In the meantime the jury had come to a point beyond which they could progress no further. The appeals of the counsel of the defense had not been without their influence, and the jury stood unchangeably six for conviction and six for acquittal. Something had to be done. In those days twelve good fellows could no be got together for a night, and sleep. Cards appeared mysteriously from the depth of sundry large pockets, and exercises in seven up and poker were zealously commenced.

About midnight one of their number, Col. P., proposed that they should play a game of seven up, the result to decide the verdict. The proposition was heartily and unanimously agreed to, in all seriousness, and the crowd collected around Col. P. and his opponent, who proceeded to play the game on which was staked a human life. Col. P. played to save the accused. His opponent played, and quite as zealously, to secure the conviction. The backers, five and five, stood behind them, encouraging the champions, and watching the game, dimly seen by the light of two tallow candles, with the most interest.

The game proceeded with very equal fortune, till both parties stood at six and six. It was Col. P.'s deal; he dealt, and turned Jack. The prisoner was acquitted, and every man of the jury joined in a shout which startled the whole village, even the revelers in "the grocery." Next morning the jury went into court, and gave, to the astonishment of many, the verdict of "not guilty." The juryman who played an unsuccessful game for human life, still lives, a much respected citizen of this district. One of the counsel is a very distinguished member of the Memphis bar, and the accused has, as we believe gone to a higher court; but neither of them, nor any of the assemblage, nor the court, who marveled at the verdict, eighteen years ago, have ever known that a human life was saved by *turning Jack!*—There are some curious episodes in the history of our early settlements; but who would think of venturing life upon turning Jack.—*Memphis Eagle.*

A Soul above Stealing.

When young Billy Bottom lost one of his fingers a few evenings ago, "Old Saratoga" overheard a conversation between him and Skeesicks about the loss. "Billy, how did you lose your finger?" "Easy enough," said Billy. "I s'pose so, but how?" "I guess you'd ha'lost your'n if it had been where mine was." "That don't answer my question." "Well, ef, you must know," said Billy, "I had to cut it off else steal a trap."

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1850.

☞ We are under obligations again to our representative, Judge Thompson, for very valuable Congressional favors.

☞ By reference to our advertisements it will be seen that the well-known confectionary establishment between the Reed House and Brown's Hotel, has been re-opened and re-furnished. We invite attention to the same.

☞ Our carrier desires us to say that he will be "on hand" on New Year morning with his annual "budget of rhymes," and expects all to have their quarters ready.

☞ The last Warren *Ledger* contains a spirited and well digested article, endorcing the necessity and practicability of our proposition to extend the Wattsburg plank road to the beautiful borough of Warren. It was received too late for this week. We will insert it next.

Cheap Newspaper Postage.

We have *received* the *Globe*, containing the remarks of Judge Thompson on cheap newspaper postage, but too late for insertion this week. They shall appear next, when we will take occasion to point out where we think some of the *details* of the proposition he seems to favor will prove injurious to the country press. His remarks, in the main, are eminently practical and just, and we rejoice to find that we have so able and willing an advocate of *our rights* on the floor of Congress.

Life Assurance.—A New Year Present.

The Buffalo Journal of *Commerce*, in speaking of Fire Insurance, says: "A gentleman famous for his sagacity impressed upon us at quite an early period of life, the value, nay more, the honesty of insuring,—that is if we owed money—and we have done so always, though we have never called yet upon any company for a cent of loss. The same gentleman who gave us the advice, from long exemption from loss grew careless, and neglected the caution he preached to others. In one single night—the sun went down upon him a rich man, and rose upon him ruined; in one single fire he lost ninety thousand dollars, and not a cent covered." This shows, in a forcible light, the importance of insurance upon property, but how much more does it demonstrate the necessity of a Life Assurance: Though fire may destroy millions in a few short hours, yet, if the looser has health and strength left, he can again obtain the means to maintain in comfort those whose welfare he holds dear. But death, which is always with us, leaves no such chance. When it comes into the happy household, and takes from the domestic hearth-stone the husband and father, the widow and the orphan are left, in many cases, unprovided for.—A life assurance policy will obviate this. And how easily and cheaply is it obtianed! Only a few dollars yearly, expended in this manner, will render every man's family sure of a provision, let him be taken when he may. In this case, as in most others, we preach just what we practice. We have a policy in the "Keystone Mutual," a company of which S. M. Smith Esq. is the agent, and we advise all our friends to go and do likewise. It would be a most appropriate and acceptable present to commence the New Year with.

Backing and Filling.

The Philadelphia Times, a sort of half-crazed "higher-law" sheet, took ground not long since in favor of the election of Judge BLACK to the United States Senate.—The Editor declared that the Judge's "public and private character, his sturdiness of political purpose, his inflexible adherence to all the formulæ and rules of discipline, which are indispensable to our success, the native powers of his intellect, and the extent of his literary, legal and political acquisitions, all combine to impress this idea upon the minds of all, who seriously and intelligently consider the subject in all its bearings." Well, one would suppose that after such an endorsement of a candidate, the endorser would be the last one to desert his standard; but not so. In a late number the Editor backs out completely; and for what reason, think you?—Nothing more nor less than that he understands that Mr Buchanan favors the election of Judge Black! After such a display of *manly* independence, the *Times* "man" should be presented with a *leather medal*! We have no extraordinary love for Buchanan, but the idea our likes or dislikes in that direction had any thing to do with this question, never occured to our mind.

"What will Mrs. Grundy Say?"

The California correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, asserts that the "southern and western" settlers of California, "have defeated every man in the country who has avowed himself an Abolitionist," and that "during the coming session of the Legislature there is a strong probability that a law will be passed calling a new convention to adopt a new constitution. The western and southern men appear to hang together, and if they continue to do so, California, in less than two years, will be a slave State. So you will see, if I am not more mistaken than ever I was in my life, that while our admission into the Union brings us joy and fair promises on one hand, it sends us an internal feud on the other that will be contested with fierceness and energy by both parties." "What will Free Soil Mrs. Grundy say" to that?

The Warehousing System.

There is a passage in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Corwin, says the *Pennsylvanian*, which has just appeared, quite worthy of notice. This system was introduced by Mr. Secretary Walker, under President Polk's administration. Mr. Secretary Meredith, under that of General Taylor, recommended that it should be wholly abolished. Our readers will remember how a year since we expressed our estimation of many of the utter fallacies of Mr. Meredith's ideas on most of the subjects of which he treated; and they will also remember how the whig papers bepraised those ideas as the essence of perfection. Yet here we have Mr. Corwin applauding the principle of the warehousing system, as follows:

"The facilities of the warehousing system are now extensively enjoyed, and may be greatly increased with advantage to the importer, and safety to the Government.—To effect these ends, I would respectfully recommend that the time for which goods may be kept in store, after the original importation and entry, be extended to three years, and with the privilege of export to any foreign country, without the payment of duties. While the drawback system was in operation, merchandize was allowed the benefit of drawbacks *if exported within three years from* the date of importation."

And yet in "a little (year,) or ere those shoes were old," we have these same whig papers enthusiastic in their praise of Mr. Corwin's report, so contrary in this respect to that of his immediate predecessor.

☞ Like the whigs of New York, the whigs of Pennsylvania are fast being divided into "Silver Grays," and "Wooly Heads." In this classification the sympathies of our cotemporary of the *Gazette* are with the "wool," but interest points another course, and it is as squarely on the fence as such a "stake and rider" can hold it.

☞ There are in the United States eighty-one women holding the office of postmaster. Thirty one of this number are in Pennsylvania. Some of these are important offices, especially that of Northumberland, Pa., which is a distributing office.—*Ex. Paper.*

Here is a chance for anti-proscriptive whigery, which, to show its consistency, proscribes widows and rewards "moral traitors;" as, for instance, the removal of Mrs. Dickson at Lancaster to make room for a notorious whiskey rectifier, the Editor of a "higher-law" paper there. "Eighty-one women holding the office of postmaster"!! Roll up your sleeves and go at it, Mr. Hall—your recommendation against the country press has not made you quite infamous enough yet!

☞ The "Western Literary Messenger," Buffalo, for January, is first rate. Our friend Clement succeeds in having up as palatable a dish of original and selected miscellany as one would wish to set down with, to while away one of these long evenings.

☞ The great contest now in England, is between "John Bull" and the "Pope's Bull." Johnny says the "Pope's Bull" shan't feed in his pasture, unless he confines himself to the "Boys"

The Treasury Report.

Of Mr. Corwin's first annual report it can be truly said that the "mountain labored and brought forth a mouse." Ever since Congress assembled and, in some measure, for weeks before, the telegraph and the letter-writers have been heralding the advent of this document. First, we had daily bulletins by lightning, and occasional announcement by letter, that the Secretary was laboring like a steam engine to get this stupendous document ready for the opening of the session. Congress met, but no Secretary's Report, annihilating the tariff of '46, burst upon the assembled *wisdom of the nation*. No close printed tables and ominous rows of figures gave the opponents of "protection for protection" the headache, or set the advocates of class-legislation into hysterics of commendation. The document was'nt finished, but the same appliances that had caused its early announcement, and set the public expectation on tiptoe, were called in requisition to fan anew the flame of curiosity. Again the telegraph wires were burdened with daily dispatches announcing the progress of the great work. First one day was set for its appearance on the desk of the Senate and House, and then another, until some began to doubt whether the Hon. Secretary had prepared a report at all or not; or, if he had, whether he might not have consigned it, where he wished the Mexicans would our soldiers, "to a hospitable grave." But the long agony is over—the Report is before us. It is a very long document, made up in good part of long rows of figures and uninviting tabular statements, which few will read except upon compulsion. We will let our readers off with a small dose, in the shape of the following abstract, which embraces all the points of material interest in the Report:

The total receipts, from all sources, into the Treasury during the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1850, and including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were $49,606,713 18; the total expenditures, including treasury notes funded, $43,002,168 69; leaving a balance in the Treasury of $6,604,544 49.

The estimated total receipts for the current year, ending June 30, 1851, including the above balance, are $54.312,594 49; and the estimated expenditures $53,853,597 50; leaving an expected balance of $458,996 99.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, are $47,258.996 99; the expenditures of all kinds, $48,124,993 18; leaving a deficit of $865,996 19.

The average annual expenditures, exclusive of trust funds, public debt, and expenses of collecting the revenue, for 1843–4–5, the three years preceeding the Mexican war, were $21,277,901 64; those for 1846–'7–'8, the three years of war, $41,733,672,-37; and those of 1849–'50–'51, the three years subsequent to the treaty of peace, $38,974,059 61.—Including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, public lands, duties returned, drawbacks, debenditures, bounties, &c., the average annual expenditures for the three periods above mentioned, were considerably higher, being for the first period $25,410,180 60; for the second, $15,729,888-99; for the third, $41,702,251 39.

These figures exhibit the effect of the war in augmenting the public burthens; and Secretary Corwin proceeds to show that a continuance of these largely increased expenditures "will be required for an indefinite period." In fact, he estimates, and the estimate is sustained by an elaborate array of calculations, embracing sufficient details, the "expenditures and liabilities chargeable directly to said war and the acquisitions of territory consequent upon the treaty of peace," at $217,175,575-89. "And this," he adds, "does not include many claims presented, and to be presented, arising indirectly from the war; their great variety forbidding even an approximation either as to number or amount." In the end, however, the country will be abundantly compensated for these outlays. This increased expenditure demands, he says, the attention of Congress. The frauds on the revenue especially require correction. They have become serious in amount and seem to be upon the increase, in spite of all the efforts of Government.

The bounty land system, a legacy mainly of the war, involves a prodigious burthen, by diverting from the Treasury one of the former sources of revenue. During the years 1847–'8–'9, the quantities of lands located on bounty warrants amounted to 14,727,742 acres, valued at $18,911,134; and the warrants yet to be presented will cover 78,922,513 acres, valued at $98,653,140. The Secretary estimates that, taking the annual sales at the average of the three years above mentioned, over sixteen years will be required to absorb and satisfy the warrants yet to be issued under the several bounty land acts now in force; and he calculates that there will be diverted from the Treasury, from the sale of lands, the sum of $113,345,896, "not anticipated at the date when the revenue law of 1846 was enacted."

The legislation recommended in connection with the Tariff is as follows:

I. A change in the present ad valorem system, which should impose specific duties on all articles to which such duties may be safely applied, with home valuation upon such as cannot necessarily subject to ad valorem duties.

II. If the principle of specific duties shall not be adopted, that the home valuation, instead of the foreign, should then be applied to all imports subject to ad valorem duties.

III. If neither of the foregoing changes shall be thought proper, then it is deemed highly necessary that the present rate of duties should be increased on a great variety of articles which will be found, could bear such increase with the most salutary effects upon trade and revenue.

There is but little probability that Congress will adopt either of the first two propositions. The third and last, comes within the range of Secretary Walker's recommendation, and will perhaps meet with favor.

☞ The searchers after New Year presents, will find a very excellent selection of Holyday Gift Books at Johnson's Book Store, between the Reed House and Brown's Hotel. Every grade, from a costly annual to toys for children, are embraced in the selection. We advise an examination of the stock.

☞ We see that efforts are making in some of the interior towns of this State to build a line of Telegraph, connecting Philadelphia and this city, through Wilksbarre, Danesville, Berwick, Bellfonte, Clearfield, Brookville, Franklin and Meadville. Part of the line is now in operation, and the balance will be finished, link by link, as soon as funds can be raised.

Declines the Honor.

Gerrit Smith, the abolition candidate for the Presidency, is out in a circular to his abolition friends, calling upon them to organize for the coming campaign. He denounces civil governments as all counterfeits, kicks the free soilers overboard, quotes the bible to prove southerners men-stealers, and declines the Presidential nomination, saying a western man should be elected.

☞ We sincerely regret to see the war between the *two divisions of the Whig party continued in New York*. It well nigh lost us the late election in that State, and must result in permanent injury to the Whig cause if persisted in now.—*Erie, (Pa.) Gazette.*

☞ Every now and then the threshed-out and used-up Whigs of other States are giving such advice as the above to the Whigs of New York. We *respectfully advise* them, in turn, to carry their own States and then turn in and help save ours.—*New York Tribune.*

What does our advice-giving cotemporary think of such a rebuke to his "poke-your-nose-into-every-body's-business propensity.

☞ The *Pennsylvanian* says the Inaugural message of Governor Wood, of Ohio, was telegraphed as a fearless argument for the Fugitive Slave Law, and in favor of its execution. We have since read it, and regret that its author is a Democrat. It argues in favor of the law, says it is Constitutional, and that it should be obeyed; but winds up by taking ground for "modification or repeal!" A sorry sequel to so brave an announcement.

☞ The Clarion *Democrat* contains some interesting statistics, gathered by the Deputy Marshals during the past summer. Among others, we notice, says the Crawford *Democrat*, that in seven townships there were born, during the ten years ending on the first of last June, no less than *thirty-one pairs of twins*. Such fecundity, we venture to assert, is without a parallel in the State. The population of the county is 23,712.

☞ The Marshals of Mercer county report a population of 23,084; the same townships contained, in 1840, 25,-026. The borough of Mercer contains 1,006 inhabitants, being an increase of only 215 since 1840.

A Short Matrimonial Sermon.

We are going to preach a short matrimonial sermon, for the benefit of our unmarried readers of both sexes, and have taken the following for our text:

☞ "*I am now an old fellow*," says Cowper, in one of his letters, "but I had once my dancing days as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so *much of a woman's character by dancing with her*, as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behavior at the table, or at the fireside, and in all the trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good when pleased; but she is a good woman who wants not the *fiddle* to sweeten her."

Cowper "was a gentleman and came of decent people" undoubtedly, but we question very much whether the fair sex, or the sex at all, will after this give him credit for "dancency" or "gentility." It is certainly very unbecoming, and Mr. Cooper "ought to be ashamed of himself, so he should," to advise tender-hearted and susceptible young gentlemen to "*look*, before they leap" into the matrimonial "frying-pan." Should such advice obtain countenance and disciples, how many of the belles of the ball-room, the social party, or the beauties of the promenade, would be found with qualities fitting them for the responsible duties of wife, mother, or help! Shall we say but few, very few? Were we forced to answer frankly, we believe it would be in the affirmative. We have seen a great deal of late in the newspapers about "woman's mission," and "woman's rights," all of which, by the by, we, as in duty bound, read patiently, and *profess* at least to understand—but, for the life of us, we never could come to any other conclusion than that "woman's mission" *was to love, and to be loved*; and her "rights" those which appertain to the performance of the sacred duties of a wife and mother! To fit her for this "mission," we are old fashioned enough to believe it the duty of Society and Education. Make her the belle of the ball-room, or the admired of the fashionable world, and you fit her for any thing else than this "mission;" and as this is the season of parties, young men in search of "help-mates," will do well to reflect a moment on Cowper's suggestion, that a "good woman wants no fiddle to sweeten her." We do not mean to be understood that, because a young woman waltzes "divinely," sings "heavenly" and walks "queenly," she should be avoided except in the ball-room or at a party. No, not by any means; for beneath many a countenance lit with pleasure at the sound of music, and the merry dance, is to be found as true a heart and as loving a disposition as ever graced and made a home happy. This is equally applicable to the other sex. It is not always the gayest gallant of the ball room, the most graceful waltzer, or the most polished sayer of "soft nothings," that makes the best husband. Not by any means: but as Cowper has it in the above, it is amid the "trying scenes of domestic life" that husbands and wives should be chosen. And now, dear readers, hoping you will take Mr. Cowper's advice, and so conduct yourselves that you will all land safe in a heaven matrimonial, we wish you a very happy Christmas and New Year.

For the Erie Observer.

FREE BANKING.

MR. EDITOR:—The following communication, from me, appeared in your paper under date of January 23d, 1846, now nearly five years since. I have seen much *since that time to confirm me in the opinion I then entertained*, and desire a republication of it.

Respectfully,

Dec. 25, 1850. AN OLD SCHOOL DEMOCRAT.

That a sounder and better system of banking than has heretofore been adopted in Pennsylvania, is a great desideratum to the prosperity of commerce, and a healthy state of business, seems to be generally admitted and felt, and I believe few will now deny. That an irresponsible corporation, only liable in its corporate character, should possess the unrestrained right of issuing its paper to pass as money, is so absolutely wrong and unjust, that there are few who are willing to risk the continuation of that system with all its necessary evils. But how the numerous evils resulting from that system are to be remedied, and the holder of bank notes rendered secure, and still have a paper circulation, is a matter not so easily settled upon. Some have earnestly contended for the introduction of the principle of the individual liability of the stockholders, as a means of securing the holders of the bills and inspiring confidence in the public, leaving the other features of the corporation as heretofore. The principle I agree is right, but there is no one who has reflected upon it, but must come to the conclusion that its application to corporations, as they now exist, is utterly impracticable. But the same thing may be effected in another way—that is, by requiring the deposit of state stock, or United States stock, and mortgaging real estate to an officer of the state as security for the faithful redemption of the bills, and restraining the issue of the paper to a certain amount; or in other words, the system of free banking as adopted in the state of New York, or something of the same character. Business men of that state all speak favorably of its practical operations. As far as I have heard it spoken of the system works well in practice. The only complaint is, that those who go into it, and are not ready at all times to redeem their bills have sometimes suffered loss in the forfeiture of the stock deposited, or the sacrifice of the real estate mortgaged. This, however, may be to a great extent guarded against; and if it could not, the evil bears no comparison to that of the loss of the bill-holders when their interests are not secured—and the loss, if any sho'd happen, falls upon the right persons, those who have caused it.

The system is briefly this; any individual or association may propose to the Comptroller the establishment of a bank, and by complying with the requirements of the law, be entitled to the privilegs of banking. They are to designate the name of their association, and place they propose to open an office and the amount of capital, (not less than $100,000). They are to deposit the amount of capital in stock, or the one half in stock and the other half by a mortgage of real estate to the amount of double that at which it is valued, the Comptroller having ascertained as nearly as possible what is the cash value—the depositors of the stock, being entitled to receive the annual interest upon it (unless in the opinion of the Comptroller the deposit is insecure) the Comptroller giving power to that effect—and the mortgagers of the real estate receiving the benefit of the use of it in the meantime. The Comptroller then furnishes bills to be issued, countersigning them, so that none can be issued except thro' him.

The association is bound at all times to redeem its bills with specie upon demand at the office; and in case of default, and notice to the Comptroller, he gives ten days notice, that unless the bills are redeemed he will proceed to the sale of the stock deposited with him, and foreclose the mortgage and redeem the bills with the proceeds. There is thus a responsibility in advance, better than an individual responsibility, and which gives security to the bill holders and confidence in the redemption of the bills, and the country is preserved from the fluctuations to which the issues are subject when made at the uncontrolled will of the corporations themselves. None but those who have money to loan, or its equivalent, can engage in banking, and all who have may; whereas in the system which has heretofore existed here, banks have been too often established and carried on by those who need to borrow and had nothing to lend.

With some slight modifications, adopted to our existing organization of government, it seems to me this system could be adopted in our state with great advantage at the present session. Let the charters which have been heretofore granted expire by their own limitation, and the capital which has been there invested, if it has been well managed, will seek a new channel in a free bank. One effect will be to bring up the credit of the state stock. Another will be the destruction of monopoly in the loan of money, and another, and perhaps the most important, the supply of a sound paper circulation, in which the community will have entire confidence, and which will freely circulate and pass at par every where through the Union.

It may not perhaps be improper to state that I have uniformly opposed for many years what I considered the corruptions of our existing banking system, and the existance of the power in irresponsible corporations to issue their paper at will, with no other interest to promote but that of those who controlled them. I have regarded the banking system no better guarded than it has been here as a curse to the country, sapping the foundations of all commercial confidence, and calculated to corrupt and lower the grade of moral integrity among the people.

☞ The Scientific American says that a man in Orange county, was found one night climbing an overshot wheel in a tolling mill. He was asked what he was doing. He said he was trying to go up to bed, but somehow or other the stairs would'nt hold him.

☞ Some cute Yankee has applied for a patent for a "medicine to enable one to see through a brick." *It is* not stated whether it is the "brick" the man had "in his hat" or not.

☞ We see by a table published in the Crawford *Democrat* that the census of that county shows a population of 37,816, against 31,724 in 1840, being an increase of 6,-092. The borough of Meadville shows an increase in the same time of 1,259.

☞ The Diamond, Capt. Miller, came up from Buffalo on Sunday last, bound for Cleveland, but was unable to proceed farther, and has gone into winter quarters here.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the Erie Observer.

PARIS, December 5, 1850.

DEAR FRANK:—My letters do not find their way very frequently of late to your sanctum, and for excuse I have only to offer "the want of time." Since I last wrote the National Assembly have convened, and public expectation, which was agog as to the course it would take upon the President's reviews and the Napoleonic manifestations of the troops, has been satisfied. There were many important questions to be settled by this body and, the community regarded the course it would pursue towards Louis Napoleon with much interest. The committee of twenty-five, to whom the Assembly had delegated its powers during the vacation, had found much fault with the President and made many threats against him—Changarneer and the President were at sword's points, and it was important to see how far the Assembly would go against the President. Well, the eventful day arrived, the message of the President was read, and all the storms which had been threatening him, were dissipated as by magic. The Charivare says it was a reinactment of the prodigal son, and it does look very much like it. Louis Napoleon professes, in the document, the most prefect resignation to the will of the people: says he will abide by the constitution; at the same time suggests the amendment of the article which prohibits his re-election, urging as reasons the importance of a permanent government for the re-establishment of industry and commerce. No one is humbugged by the tone of the message, yet the document went very far towards quieting the public mind, for it is something to *profess* to do right. The Assembly overlooked the matter of the reviews, and all went on swimmingly among the politicians until, in an evil hour, a horrible plot, the counterpart of the "Gun Powder Plot," was discovered by one of the police. It was nothing less than a plan to assassinate Dupin, the President of the Assembly, and Gen. Changarneer. The disclosure was made by one of the confederates and great was the commotion caused thereat. The prefect of police declared the whole thing to be a humbug, but the Dupin clique were in great trepidation. The disclosure was made in such a way as to throw suspicion upon the President of the Republic, and was undoubtedly originated merely for party purposes. The man is now undergoing an examination before the tribunals, and his statements are found to be perfectly inconsistent with each other and with the truth. For instance, he tells of a meeting of the band, 25 in number, in a room which only holds eleven, and so of various other things. The conduct of the police officer who made the matter known to the public, is freely commented on by all parties, and the general opinion is that he knows more about the matter than any one else. Time will unravel the mystery. Since the above revelation, the Assembly have decided to have a police force of their own, wholly independent of the regular police. This move was furiously opposed by the Bonaparte faction, but after much discussion it was carried.

A movement was made a few days ago to remove the ban from the Bourbon and Orleans families, to permit the family of Louis Philippe, and also the count of Chambord, (Henry 5 to be) to return to France and become citizens of the Republic. By what parties, think you, was this motion opposed and defeated? Strangely enough, by the partizans of the very families in question. I suppose the reasons of this opposition may be found in the fact that while these noble families are in exile, a certain amount of sympathy always belongs to them; and they appear more like princes at a distance than they would were they to breathe Republican air and mingle with the people on terms of equality instead of swaying over them the sceptre. Whatever may have been the cause of the opposition, the facts are as I have given them.

The project of removing the seat of Government from Paris to Versailles, has again been debated and rejected by a large majority. A proposition has recently been made to add 40,000 to the army, on account of the troubles in Germany; but the news of the last few days is of so peaceful a character that the matter will probably be dropped. The nation fears war, for it would only fill the measure of trouble. Commerce has been depressed—industry crippled by the events of the revolution of '48—from this shock the nation is just recovering, and any move which would tend to disturb the favorable course of events, would be received with decided disapprobation by the whole people. From this feeling there may result a prolongation of the powers of Louis Napoleon; at all events this is his strongest card. We shall see what we shall see.

At this present time a great struggle is taking place between the Democratic and Monarchical principles; between freedom of thought and the old disgraceful doctrine that *the people* have no right to think. Princes and rulers are arrayed against the people. In this struggle, Democracy has much to contend against; old established opinions must be eradicated, and this is a tolsome work. *The people* cannot believe they are really the strongest—that without them a prince would be nothing. I say, they cannot believe this yet, but it is growing upon them and the time is not far distant when they will recognize the truth and act upon it. Let the ball roll along. In proof of what I have said, you have only to glance your eye over the European news brought to you by each steamer. One of the most interesting manifestations perhaps of the effort to keep people in darkness is the recent law proclaimed by the King of Naples, in regard to the circulation of certain authors in his dominions. Among the proscribed are Humboldt, Schiller, Shakspeare, Moliere, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, George Sand, Sismonde, &c., of the moderns. Of the ancients, his good people may no longer peruse the pages of Ovid, of Lucrecius, of Lucien, nor of Sophocles. Thank God we are no longer in those days when thought can be controlled by such miserable legislation as this; when people can be kept in ignorance merely at the will of a King. The first French Revolution gave a shock to royalty, from which it can never recover. It showed the people their strength, and although they cannot yet say "we are really free," yet, the time is slowly but surely approaching, when freed from their old superstitions, and fitted therefor by education, they will stand boldly forth, *freemen*. Free to act, free to think, free to speak: men in all that constitutes the race superior to the rest of creation.

England boasts of her freedom both of speech and of thought. Her journals everlastingly team with rebukes and upbraidings to our country; and yet they are now giving to the world an example of intolerance, the equal of which it is rare to find in these latter days. I allude to the matter of what is commonly called "the papal aggression." To judge from the tone of the leading journals; the people would only be too glad to burn Cardinal Wiseman in *propria persona* instead of in effigy. The Pope is paraded in effigy through the streets of the metropolis, followed by a crowd drunk with potter and excitement, and finally hurried on to Clapham Common amid the exulting cheers of assembled thousands. The papers close their accounts of such spectacles with—"Everything went off harmoniously, and no accident occurred to mar the joy of the occasion." And this is free tolerant (God save the mark!) England, in the nineteenth century!! Petitions are pouring in upon the ministers and parliament from all quarters, praying for the re-enactment of all the penalties with which Catholics in England were afflicted up to the year 1823. It is really laughable to see the state of phrenzy to which the stoical John Bull has worked himself to by the perusal of the Pope's Bull. In the midst of the excitement the new Cardinal has proclaimed a jubilee in the church, from the 8th to the 22d of the present month. This has bro't down upon him a new shower of anathemas and reproaches from all quarters. Where will the matter end?

A circumstance occurred the other day which may, perhaps, be worth recording. An American, fresh from the land of liberty, was amusing himself by a stroll upon the Boulevards. In the course of his promenade, he encountered a young man who, with malice prepense ran against him, thereby throwing him from the sidewalk *into the gutter*. The Yankee *gathered at once*, and before the Frenchman knew what hurt him, he was sprawling on his back from a hit made by *our man*. The prostrate man did not attempt to rise, but shouted lustily for help, which soon arrived in the shape of two police officers. The Frenchman told his story, but the American could say nothing. However, you cannot well collect a crowd of fifty in Paris, without finding some one who knows English and French; so in this case an interpreter was soon found who explained the matter. The officers told the American he could pass for once, but in future he must show no more of the science of fistiana. They then turned to the Frenchman and said—"the next time you attempt any of your tricks, try them upon somebody else than an American. They are all given to the use of the fist and we cannot stop them."

There, give me a long credit mark for this letter; not because it is so good, but on account of the effort it has cost to write it. Yours as ever,

DOCTEUR.

Sight for the Million.

Quite a lively scene "came off" in and about a small groggery near the upper end of Race street, yesterday morning. The keeper of the house, John Fletcher, would have been subjected to an old-fashioned and absolete punishment by some infuriated sovereigns, had not the police luckily interfered in time to prevent the infliction. It appears that Fletcher had stuck up placards about the neighborhood, announcing that "a wonderful curiosity," being a FLYING HOG,—(a variety of the griffon species, we presume,)—just imported from the interior of New Holland,—might be seen at said Fletcher's "hotel," for a few days only. Price of admission six cents, and a glass of whiskey "thrown in." The premises were soon thronged, and Fletcher had the satisfaction to observe that his improvement on the striped pig was examined with universal astonishment. It was about as large as a half grown porker,—but instead of the usual hairy integument, the creature was covered from head to tail with feathers and quills like those of a goose. A pair of small wings, likewise, projected from the shoulders. To explain the disproportion of size between the wings and body of the animal,—Mr. Fletcher stated that it was quite a young one, and scarcely half-fledged. When full grown, the wings were about ten feet from tip to tip, and he, (Mr. F.) had been told by the sea captain from whom he purchased the curiosity, that hundreds of the same sort might be seen in their native country at any hour of the day, hovering about in the woods and picking the acorns from the tops of the tallest oaks, without being compelled to wait till they fall to the ground; an inconvenient delay to which the pigs of this climate, for want of a flying apparatus, are subjected. In the midst of this gay description,—a Mr. James McFadden, who happened to be present, observed that the animal's eyes were fastened on himself with what might be construed as a mournful glance of recognition. Surprised at the circumstance,—(as he had never been to New Holland, and believed this to be his first interview with the Australasian stranger)—he began to examine the quadruped with a closer scrutiny and conceived some strange suspicions on the subject of its identity. But when the animal uttered a plaintive whine, McFadden's doubts were at an end;—he declared that he would know that voice among a thousand, and, to the amusement of all the spectators, when Mr. McFadden gently scratched the animal's side, a patch of feathers as big as an ordinary pan-cake came off and revealed the naked skin of the porker. The experiment was repeated with the same success in another place—then every body had a pinch at the creature, and in a few minutes the flying pig was completely *implumis*. Fletcher now attempted to treat the affair as a joke, acknowledging that he had shaved the pig, covered the skin with tar, and stuck on the feathers and quills with no little trouble. The wings, which had originally belonged to a goose, were fastened on with a *string*, concealed under the feathery envelope. McFadden recognized in the martyred brute, his own pig, which had unaccountably disappeared three days before. The treatment which the pig had received, suggested the idea of tarring and feathering Mr. Fletcher himself,—and this would speedily have been done had not the police, as stated above, arrived in time to prevent the illegal punishment.—*Pennsylvanian.*

UNPARALLELED DEPRAVITY.—Among the items in the criminal department of a Paris journal, we notice that a boy, nine years of age, had been arrested and committed to prison in that city, on the charge of having killed another child, his own cousin, who was still younger. It appears, says our authority, that some months ago the two children had a quarrel about a bird, and since that time the little murderer had saved up his money, sou by sou, until he was able to purchase a knife. He then watched an opportunity, and when a favorable moment arrived he butchered his little mate with perfect frenzy.—We do not remember to have ever read of a similar case of youthful revenge so long entertained and so fearfully consummated.

PRINTER'S INK!

An invoice of Printer's Ink, (Mather's manufacture) consisting of News, Book, Job, and Colored Inks, (Red, Blue and Green,) just received and for sale at Buffalo prices, at the office of the ERIE OBSERVER.
Erie, Sept. 28, 1850.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

PEPSIN, an artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice! a great Dyspepsia curer, prepared from Rennet, or the fourth stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron, Liebig the great Physiologist Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D., No. 11 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Consumption and Debility, curing after nature's own method, by nature's own agent the Gastric Juice. See advertisement in another column.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE ARTICLE JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY CARTER AND BROTHER, NO. 6, REED HOUSE. Also, by DR. P. HALL, No. 1, HUGHS' BLOCK.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. H. Silliman, Mr. RILEY W. AYERS, and Miss ANN JEANETTE RAYMER, all of this city.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. Philip Osborne, NATHAN KANYE, of Kinsman, Ohio, and Mrs. ELIZA A. STEWART, of Girard.

DIED.

On Friday evening last, Mrs. MARGARET, consort of Mr. George Brown, of Millcreek, in the 64th year of her age.

On the 22d inst. in Wayne, after a lingering illness, CLARISA, wife of Joseph P. Grant, in the 63d year of her age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Erie and Wattsburg Plank Road.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of this company will take notice that an assessment of ten per cent on their subscriptions in addition to the former calls, is required to be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 15th day of January next. By order of the President and Directors. G. SANFORD,
Erie, Dec. 28, 1850. Sec'y.

CASH FOR LARD.

I WILL pay cash for any quantity of Hogs Lard, delivered at my factory, corner of State and Fourth Sts.
Dec. 28. 33 FREDERICK SCHNEIDER.

C. S. FRENCH,

NO. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

HAS refitted and furnished the above shop formerly kept by Mrs. Purdy, with a fresh supply of confectionaries, Toys, &c. Refreshments, such as cakes, pies cold fowls, Oysters, &c. served up in the best and most fashionable styles.

He has also fitted up the upper room for the express accommodation of Ladies, where they will be furnished with every variety of the season, on the most favorable terms. Gentlemen, call and see our Ladies.—Dec. 21, 1850. 6d3t

OYSTERS: OYSTERS!!

SUPERIOR York Bay oysters, to be had at all times at French's Saloon, No. 9 Reed House Row, Erie, Pa. Call and try them.
December 28th, 1850. 6th3

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the corporators of "The Erie Cemetery," will be held at the Reading Rooms, in the Exchange Building, on Monday the 13th day of January next, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing seven managers for the ensuing year, and the transacting of other business.
Erie, Dec. 28, 1850. WM. A. BROWN, Sec'y.

MUFFS.—50 Muffs received by Express, at about one half last years' prices, by J. H. FULLERTON.

KID GLOVES—30 doz. Kid Gloves, all colors, the best article imported: also, Buckskin, Woolen, Silk, Lisle Thread and cotton, at FULLERTON'S

BONNET RIBBONS.—large assortment of rich Winter Ribbons at FULLERTON'S.

JENNY Lind slips—The most beautiful. Slips to be found at
Dec. 28, 1850. FULLERTON'S.

ODD FELLOWS' BALL.

PHILALELIA LODGE—No. 229, will give their first Public Ball at the Reed House, on New Year's evening, Jan. 1st, 1850. The committee of Arrangements most respectfully invites the officers and members of the different Lodges, and the citizens generally to participate in the entertainment. Price of Tickets $2,00.

S. E. GOODWIN,
GALEN B. KEENE,
S. M. KELLOGG,
M. W. KEITH,
Erie, Dec. 28, 1850. Committee of Arrangements.

MAKE WAY FOR THE "SMALL CROAKER!"

The 6th Edition of Bay States, Revised and Improved!

INVOICED BY THE STEAMER DIAMOND,

[POSITIVELY THE LAST STEAMER OF THE SEASON.]

150 BAY STATE SHAWLS!!

SOME styles and colors different from any I have sold this winter. As the season is far advanced, I will sell them much cheaper than I have before sold (which is useless I well know) and as my stock is very large and must be sold. Now is the time to get the finest and largest Bay Stay for less than the cost to manufacture them. C. M. TIBBLS.
Erie, Dec. 26 1850. Cheap Side.

COACH, BODY, CARRIAGE & FURNITURE COPAL VARNISH.—Merritt & Co's. celebrated manufacture light color, free flowing, and quick drying. Warranted to give entire satisfaction to the purchasers: also Japan Varnish, for sale by
J. H. BURTON.

EAGLE FACTORY.

PEARL CANDLES, LARD OIL, &c.

THE undersigned very respectfully invites the attention of his friends and foes, and those who are neither, to a beautiful article of Pearl Candles, of which he has a quantity now on hand, and offers for sale at the following rates: Boxes containing 6 lbs. 21.40, 14c a lb. by the quantity, and one shilling six pence retail. Lard, Oil, and Mould candles of the first quality, I will sell at prices nearly as cheap as Day Light. A supply of these articles will be kept at the store of R. O. Hulbert, and at my factory. I wish to purchase a large quantity of Lard. Tallow and Pork fatted on beech nuts, for which I will pay cash on delivery at my Factory, on 9th Street.
Erie, Dec. 2, 1850. 3m33 R. P. HULBERT.

To the Public.

DR. P. & R. Faulkner would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue the practice of MEDICINE AND SURGERY as formerly, independent of the Erie County Medical Society, reserving to herself the right of indemnity against mal'practice. Office and residence corner of French and 6th Streets, Erie Pa.
Dec. 25, 1850. 3t39

Endless Chain Pump.

THE subscriber respectfully informs all wishing a superior Pump, that he is prepared to furnish, and put in order an article of

ENDLESS CHAIN PUMP,

of the most substantial and durable character. His material has been selected with much care, and he feels confident no one will, after a fair trial, be dissatisfied with the article.
Erie, Dec. 28, 1850. WM. G. ARBUCKLE.

N. B.—Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment. 3t

PERFUMERY, &c.—Lubins, Extracts, including Jockey Club; Jenny Lind, Rose Geraneum, Patchouli, &c. &c.—Bought of the importer and known to be genuine; ask for the same. Also Cologne, Hair Oils, Pomades, soaps, &c. &c. ingreat variety. by J. H. BURTON.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie Co.

The petition of Fidel Dutlinger, of the East Ward of the borough of Erie, in said county, respectfully represents that he has provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accomodation of strangers and travelers at the Lafayette House, kept by John Cronenbarger in said borough. He therefore prays the honorable court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will pray, &c.

FIDEL DUTLINGER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the east

A Murderous Design Providentially Frustrated.

A somewhat bitter neighborhood fued existed for some months past between several families of this city. The bone of contention was a few inches of ground, or rather the precise locality of the division lines of a block of lots. The strife waxed hottest between a Mr. Ritter and a Mr. ———, the first a carpenter, whose shop was erected upon the line of his lot as claimed by him, and the other a grocery keeper who contended that the shop was partly upon his ground. Much crimination and recrimination was the consequence. At one time the shop was found on fire and much of it destroyed before the flames could be subdued. Charges of incendiary guilt were hinted, and thus fuel was added to personal hatred. An aggravated law suit followed.—In this ——— was defeated, shortly after which, he closed his business—sold out his stock—leased his tenement, and started on a journey to Germany, some time during the summer. Since that time things have been remarkably quiet.

One day during last week, the well-bucket of Mr. Ritter's well became accidentally detached, and he proceeded to fish it up by means of a hook. Instead of drawing the bucket at the first trial, as he expected, to his surprise he drew up something wrapped in woollen clothes! Surmise of foul play was immediately suggested! Infanticide was hinted at by one. But when the package was unfolded, it was found to contain a beef's-bladder, and within the bladder a pound of *verdigris!* The deliberate design of poisoning the water was immediately apparent. Who done the deed?—was of course the next inquiry. This can only be conjectured from the train of facts connected with the matter. That it grew out of the fued which is noticed above, there can be but little doubt. The deadly missile has evidently been in the well for some months past. The manner in which it was put up shows the design that its poisonous effect upon the water should not be immediate but at a future period, when the verdigris, as was supposed, should find its way out of its casement. Fortunately the discovery was made before the covering of the poison gave way. It should be mentioned in order to show the mature deliberation with which the plan was concocted, that an iron screw was put within the neck of the bladder, which, the perpetrator, no doubt, supposed would *corrode* in due time and thus open it for the ingress of the water and a consequent mixture of the solution formed by the verdigris with the water in the well. An iron hinge staple was also tied to the bulk with the design of keeping it sunk at the bottom of the well.

We have not learned that these various substances have as yet given any clue to trace the hand which placed them as found.—*Ill. Republican.*

From the Cape of Good Hope—Expected Kffiar War.

By a late arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, it is stated that the Kaffirs had committed several acts of insubordination, and that some of the tribes had attacked a Methodist Episcopal station, and murdered a member of the residents. Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, had determined to prosecute a vigorous war against them.

From the *Observer*, of October 22nd, we learn what is regarded as the moving cause of the present Kaffir troubles. It is stated that a young Kaffir prophet by the name of Umlangeni, is attracting great attention in British Kaffraria. He has given out that he is a great prophet, and is pursuing a similar course to that of his uncle, Unxele, who instigated the Kaffir war of 1819. Deputations and missions are constantly passing to him from all parts of the country. He tells the chiefs that he can, by his power, drive the English into the sea, and that he can render their guns useless against his brethren. He is reported to have summoned a meeting of the Kaffirs, telling them to bring their guns with them, that he may charm them. This meeting was to take place at the nextfull moon. Sir Henry Smith has started to attend a council of the Chiefs. These facts, in connection with the later news of the outbreaks, would seem to indicate that the Kaffirs have again attempted the expulsion of the English, whom they justly regard and robbers and oppressors

By these papers we also learn that there is a great political revolution going on at the Cape. The Colonists are earnest and active in demanding a local representative Parliament. Indeed, they are verging close upon republicanism. Petitions are to be forwarded to the Queen and British Parliament asking for colonial legislative freedom. The Cape Town Mail asa that "the situation of the Cape at present is similar in many respects to that of Canada a dozen years ago. The Colony is exchanging an obnoxious oligarchy for a popular form of government."

Extension of the Michigan Central Road.—We gave several days siude, the substance of the proposition made by Mr. Brooks to the Galena and Chicago road for the extension of the Central road to Chicago. The Directors of the former road were in session in Chicago last week, at which time *the subject was under consideration.* The Chicago Tribune tears unofficially, that they have determined to continue the Chicago and Galena road from Chicago to the Indiana State Line, at which place they will hold themselves in readiness to connect with every line of Eastern railway that may desire it, and that is willing to do so on terms which will insure to the large and important section of country lying west of Lake Michigan the advantage of a free competition between the several lines that may seek to obtain its large and rapidly growing trade. In furtherance of this object, Committees from the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and Mississippi and Buffalo Railroad Companies are invited to meet the directors of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company in Chicago on the 23d inst., for the purpose of determining upon an amicable, and *satisfactory adjustment of the matters in controversy* between them.—*Buff. Daily Courier.*

Romantic.—In New Orleans resides Madame Pontalba, a very wealthy lady, (now quite advanced in years,) who, in a past age, was the reigning belle of New Orleans, distinguished alike for her personal, mental and pecuniary attractions. A fortunate suitor, in the person of a polished descendant of the old nobility of France, carried her away to the luxurious atmosphere of Paris. The father of her husband, disgusted at what he regarded her levity of conduct, repaired one night to the chateau, where she was temporarily residing, some leagues distant from the gay metropolis. The report of two shots were heard. The domestics discovered her father-in-law dead, and Madame weltering in her blood. She still retains the bullet in her person.—Her husband has long since gone to other spheres, and the once gay and accomplished Madame Pontalba inserts her advertisements in the papers, forming worthy denizens that she has any number of stores and dwellings to rent.

An Unexpected Actor.—An incident occurred at the theatre in this city on Friday evening, which although not set down in the bills, drew thunders of applause from a crowded house. The play was the Stranger; and in the last scene, where the leading characters are on the stage, "piling the agony" mountain high, a fine Newfoundland dog, belonging to Mr. Hield, who had the part of the Stranger, seeing a great commotion, and not fully understanding that it was "a mimic scene," rushed from the green room, and mingled with the actors, leaping, howling and manifesting as much feeling as the most excited individual among the *dramatis personæ.*

The sudden appearance of the new *Dog Star* roused the boys in the pit to absolute frenzy, nor did the boxes escape the contagion of the excitement.—*Roch. American.*

Frightful Discovey.—Mr. Hutchinson of Lawrence, N. J., while gunning on Friday last, wounded a rabbit, which ran into a cluster of briar bushes. He pursued it, and came suddenly upon the mouldering remains of a man, in an advanced stage of decomposition. He immediately notified the Coroner, and an inquest was held and the remains interred. The body was lying upon its face, and was about five feet three inches in length, sandy hair, and two of the front teeth gone. The clothes had decayed, and it was supposed the body had lain there at least eighteen months.

The Great London Fair.—At our last accounts the glass-palace was rapidly progressing, and the arrangements for the great Fair of 1851 were moving more active than ever. The number of British exhibiters had increased to 8,500. Other countries will be fully represented. The display will probably be the most magnificent, take it for all in all, that has occurred in any part of the world for centuries. Many of the objects will possess great beauty of appearance, many will exhibit wonderful skill and industry, and many will astonish by their simplicity and utility. Our own countrymen must be astir themselves. They are capable of winning several of the most prominent prizes. American ingenuity is proverbial throughout the world, and the occasion is at hand for verrifying the truth of the proverb. The government is acting in the proper spirit. The commandents of the navy yards of Philadelphia, Boston, New York, and Norfolk, have been instructed to receive and safely store, free of expense, any article, intended for the exhibition, that may be confined to their care. These will be called for in due time by revenne cutters, and transferred to the national vessel—the great ship Pennsylvania, we hope—that may be designated to carry them to England. Again we say, the apt and ingenious among our countrymen must bestir themselves. Already Prussia has sent several hundred cases, and an application has been made from Jerusalem for a considerable space to exhibit the various productions of Syria and Palestine. France is up and doing, and Germany will forward thousands of specimens. Only a few months longer, it should be remembered, will elapse before the period expires which limits the time for the reception of articles. —*Phila. Inquirer.*

The Babes in the Snow.—A corresdondent of the Boston *Transcript* narrates a singular incident which happened in the village of Piedmont, N. H., last week. Two little children, one five and the other three years old, strayed from home. Not returning at dark, a general search throughout the night was made by the people of the village. In the morning the children were discovered in the open field, lying upon the frozen ground, and locked in each other's arms—one sleeping soundly, and the other awake. Although the night was a severe one the little ones have shown, as yet no ill effects from the exposure.

MADEIRA GRAPES and Fresh Oranges for party rivers, just received by D. S. CLARK.

BAKERY & CANDY SHOP.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, that he continues to carry on the BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his shop on French street, between 2d and 3d Streets. Particular attention will be paid to furnishing public or private parties with all kinds of CAKES, CANDIES, CONFECTIONARY, ICE CREAM, JELLIES, and every other delicacy in his line. From his long experience in the business, having been successively in the employ of Messrs. Crossman and Keith, and Mrs. Purdy, at the late well-known establishment between the Reed House and Brown's, he flatters himself he will be able to render entire satisfaction.

Erie, Dec. 21, 1850. n23 JACOB SCHINTHAL.

HO for Christmas!—How can a lady get a nice Christmas dinner without a "bang up Stove?" It is out of the question! A few now remaining unsold at

Dec. 21, 1850. LYMAN SENNETT & CARTER.'S Erie Foundry or Store!

ERIE & EDINBORO PLANK ROAD.—The subscribers in the stock of the Erie and Edinboro Plank Road company are notified and required to pay the balance of their subscriptions, on or before the 15th day of January next: and by a resolution of the Board, only such as have received certificates of stock as having been paid in full, will be entitled to receive any dividends until after the 1st day of April next.

Dec. 21, 1850. P. ARBUCKLE, President.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber living in Greene township, about the 25th of November last, a small red yearling Heifer, having a notch in the lower side of the left ear—Whoever owns said Heifer is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take her away. J. R. HULL.

Greene, Dec. 21, 1850. n23*

Plank Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Erie and Waterford Plank Road Company, that 10 per cent on amount subscribed, in addition to all former assessments, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of said Company, on or before the first day of January next. By order of the Board.—Erie, Dec. 14, 1850.

A. KING, Treasurer.

The entire route of the Erie and Waterford Plank Road being under contract, and the contractors being now engaged upon the Road, and bound to complete the same on or before the 1st day of December next, the right of way having been generally either released or purchased, and drafts having been made upon the Treasurer for the payment of the same, and for other expenses connected with said road, the necessity of attending promptly to the above call, and of enabling the Company to fulfil honorably their engagements, must be apparent to every subscriber to the capital stock of said company.

Dec. 21, 1850. A. KING.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned being appointed by the Orphan's Court of Erie county an auditor, to distribute the assets in the hands of the Administrators of John Woodworth, decd, late of Elk Creek, would give notice to all persons having claims against the estate, that they may present them to him at the office of G. H. Cutler, Esq., in Girard, on Saturday, January 11th 1851. MORTIMER PHELPS.

Girard, Dec. 21, 1850. n14

NEW Year's Present.—A "Bang up Stove," with a handsome set of copper ware is about the richest present for a New Year's day, that can be found in Erie. For sale by

LYMAN, SENNETT & CARTER.

Executor's Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Erie county, I shall expose to sale at public vendue at the late residence of Alvin Purdy dec'd, at McKean Corners in McKean township, on Saturday the 25th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, the following described property. Situate in said Township of McKean, and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing 252 perches from the 21lth mile tree in the old State road; thence east 100 perches along the Buck road; thence North 19 perches to a post, thence East 60 perches to an Elm sapling; thence North 61 perches to a post; thence East 61 perches to a post; thence South 53 perches to a beech tree; thence West 98 perches to a post; thence South 34 perches to a post; thence West 62 perches to the West line of the Washington road; thence south along said line of road 79 8-10 perches to land sold to B. F. Morey; thence East 15 2-10ths perches to a post; thence South 12 2-10th perches to a post; thence West 152-10ths perches to the west line of Washington road; and thence south 60 perches to the place of beginning containing 105 acres and 90 perches of land more or less, together with a barn, new and land, being the real estate of Elisha Pinney, late of McKean Township, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fifth on confirmation of sale, balance in 4 equal annual instalments, with interest payable annually with each instalment, to be secured by Judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

RACHEL PINNEY, Executrix of last will of Elisha Pinney, deceased.

Dec. 21, 1850. td

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business under the Firm of Sanborn, Janes & Chaffee has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM SANBORN,
HEMAN JANES,
H. H. CHAFFEE.

Erie, Dec. 21, 1850.

MR. Janes having purchased the interest of Mr. Chaffee, in the above mentioned Firm, the business will be continued under the Firm of Janes & Sanborn.

HEMAN JANES,
WILLIAM SANBORN,
H. H. CHAFFEE.

Dec. 21, 1850.

OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!!

THE Subscriber has received, and will continue to receive, Oysters direct from the bed, in small and large cans. Private families and parties supplied on the shortest notice, and on liberal terms. Orders from the country and distant towns attended to with despatch. D. S. CLARK.

Erie, Nov. 23, 1850. n28

SAWS.

CIRCULAR, Mill, & Cut, Tenant, Hand, Pannel, Back, Wood and Keyhole Saws, for sale by. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FROST FLOUR.—A Zink's best superfine Flour for sale by the subscriber at the market price, warranted the best or the money refunded. [Dec 7, 1850.] M. KOCH.

$5000 CANAL BONDS wanted; also, a few shares of Erie and North East Rail Road Stock, by

December 7, 1850. LAIRD & RUST.

MUFFS—Of superior quality, for sale by

December 7, 1850. LAIRD & RUST.

Gloves and Hosiery.

A SPLENDID stock of Gloves of the elastic French Kid, of assorted colors, and white and black, both for Ladies and Gentlemen: also, Merino, Alpacca, wool, silk and cotton Hose, very necessary for you! LYMAN, SENNETT & CHESTER.

STOVE BLACKING—The best ever seen for sale by

Dec. 7, 1850. LYMAN, SENNETT & CHESTER.

FOR RENT.

THE House now occupied by J. W. Dean, as a Boarding House, and known as the Bank House, in this city. It is well calculated for that purpose, and the rent will be reasonable. Apply before the first of January, 1851.

Erie, Nov. 27, 1850. I. ROSENZWEIG, & Co.

"Better Late Than Never"

WE are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with care, and we think the public will rejoice with us in it. The assortment is very general, and contains some styles of Dress Goods not before in this market, as they have been imported within two weeks. We invite the visits of Cash Customers, and those who have produce to exchange, and feel confident we can stand the test of comparison in style and prices with all others. No trouble to show goods.

Nov. 23. LESTER SENNETT & CHESTER.

DYESTUFFS—Madder Indigo, Logwood, Bustic, Annetto, Nicwood, &c. by JACKSON.

MRS. H. S. WARD,

WOULD say to her patrons and friends that she is now ready to wait on them with a great variety of

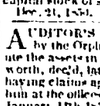
Fall and Winter Millinery,

consisting of Velvets, Satins, watered Silks, uncut Velvet, Ribbons, French Flowers in a great variety, and prices to suit customers, and in fact every thing in the Millinery line too numerous to mention. Bonnets and Caps always on hand.

Country Milliners can and will be furnished with Goods and Fashions on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in Buffalo, or any other place west of it.

Erie, Oct. 28, 1850. n24

W. E. MAGILL, DENTIST.



HAS removed his OFFICE from the Reed House to BEATTY'S BUILDING, on the Public Square near the Court House.

Erie, Nov 9, 1850. 26

FOR THE LADIES—Carter & Brother have just received a splendid lot of LUBIN & PIVER'S genuine Extracts—Jean Marie, Farina, Cologne Genevieve—a lot of elegant Toilet Perfume, bottles and bags—Buffets, horn and rosewood, Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, Shell Side Combs, Ivory Thimble Cases, Emery Bags, Fancy Boxes, &c. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, November, 2d, 1850. n25

JOHN H. BURTON,

DRUGGIST, NO. 5 REED HOUSE,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he is in receipt of his Fall and Winter supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes, Teas, &c., &c. all of which he offers for sale at prices which he is confident will suit purchasers.

It is his intention to sell medicines which are pure, fresh and genuine. The public can rely upon such being delivered whether to themselves or to their order. All washing articles in this line are invited to give him a call.

Erie, Nov. 2, 1850. n23

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Girard Township, about the 1st of Nov., a dark brown steer, one year old last Spring. No artificial marks. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Girard, Dec. 17, 1850. 3t33 MARSHALL LYON.

Stray Heifer.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in McKean township, about the 7th of this month, a two year old red Heifer, white face, white belly, both ears either cut off or froze off. No other artificial marks. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges and take it away. SAMUEL TOMES.

McKeane, Dec. 21, 1850. 3t33

REMOVED!

THE subscriber has removed his Fancy Dry Goods Store from No. 1 to 2, Commercial Exchange, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Clothing and Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at lower rates than can be had elsewhere. Please call and examine for yourselves, and if not so don't buy.

Erie, Dec. 14, 1850. MOSES KOCH.

Notice.

ALL those knowing themselves indebted to the Subscriber will take notice that I am bound to have my books settled by the first of February, and those who will not come and pay me before that time *shall come*, and pay a justice, with costs after that.

Erie, Dec. 14, 1850. MOSES KOCH.

ONCE MORE ON SHAWLS,

AT NO. 1, REED HOUSE.

I HAVE just received another stock of Shawls, purchased with cash down, and offer them on the following terms. I will sell as good an article at $2 as can be produced for $3—as good a one at $3 50 as for $5, and as good a one for $5 as for $7 from any store in Erie, where the Hand Bellows, Key Bugle or Trombone are employed until the operator, in endeavoring to produce loud sounds, imagines himself Fall-staff junior.

N. B.—The above figures are made with reference to "putting the tariff" on the balance of my stock at present or next season. I intend continuing on the cheap system throughout, and underselling as usual, any House that buys on *long credit*

Erie, Dec. 13, 1850. J. D. CLARK.

Do it Known, The Empire Has Spoken!!

THE fiat has gone out, that the mouths of all one horse cruisers in the Sleepy Borough must be stopped. I suppose I am included among the small croakers. I must be permitted to say before my mouth is entirely paralyzed, that I shall continue to sell Goods cheaper than the Emperor, for the simple reason that I can afford to. My expenses of conducting business are much less—am not obliged to tariff my goods to pay traveling expenses to New York every month. My twenty years experience in the goods business evidently must, to say the least, put me on equal footing with the Emperor in the purchase of goods. If my 200 Bay State Shawls have so alarmed the *Emperor*, I will now give notice that I am expecting 200 more of the same sort, which will be sold at the lowest figures, by C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

Erie, Dec. 14, 1850.

New Goods.

J. H. FULLERTON is now receiving direct from New York the largest Stock of Goods he has ever offered in Erie. Having purchased at greatly reduced prices, he is prepared to sell on terms that will prove satisfactory to purchasers at wholesale or retail.

CLOTHS—Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds and Jeans, a large assortment, at low prices, by J. H. FULLERTON.

French Merinoes—Paramattas, Mohairs and Delains cheap at the cheapest at FULLERTONS.

Carriers' Tools—A full assortment, at FULLERTON'S.

Dec. 7.

SILKS.—Black and colored Dress Silks, good stock, at

Dec. 7, 1850. FULLERTONS.

McGuffey's School Books.

RECEIVED this morning, direct from the publishers, a fresh supply of McGuffey's School Books. Schools supplied by the dozen. O. SPAFFORD.

December 7, 1850. Corner of French and 6th streets.

NOTICE.

ALL those who know themselves indebted to the firm of J. Koch & Co., are hereby notified that the Books and Accounts are left in the hands of Moses Koch for settlement, and must be paid before the 25th of this month or they will be sued without respect to persons. The firm having been dissolved since last August, it is full time that their accounts were paid. M. KOCH,

Erie, Dec. 7, 1850. J. KOCH.

100 Bbls Coarse Salt,
100 do. Fine " for sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

WHITE Fish, Mackinaw Trout, Cod Fish, Lime and Plaster for sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

BOOTS & Shoes,
4 cases misses Thick Boots,
3 " Kip "
2 " Calf "
3 " Boys thick, "
1 " Kip "

Children coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees, for cash at the very lowest figures. Work warranted first rate or no sale, by

Dec 7. C. M. TIBBALS.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

A LARGE stock of Mulbury Light Blue, Flowery Blue and common Crockery, Tea and dining Setts complete. Also a gold assortment of Glass Ware, at

Dec. 7, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheap Side.

AXES.

39 doz. Miles White & Co's superior Cast Steel Axes for sale by the doz. or single—warranted.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FLOUR—75 Bbls, just in and for sale by

Dec. 7. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FAMILY BIBLES.—A choice lot of family bibles, the best in town, just received and for sale uncommon cheap by

Dec 7 1850. O. SPAFFORD.

OLD Ohio Whiskey—50 barrels just received by

LAIRD & RUST.

ERIE CITY MILLS.

HAS water for Custom Grinding and Flouring on short notice. The proprietors return thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended, and solicit a continuance of the same. Flour constantly on hand by the barrel and retail, at the lowest rates. H. S. FAY, Agent & Miller.

Erie, Nov. 9, 1850.

Bran, Shorts, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour for sale at the lowest rates. 17 WANTED—20,000 bush. of wheat, and 15,000 bush. of Corn.

THE DULCIMER:

Or the New York Collection of Sacred Music.

CONSTITUTING a large and choice variety of new Tunes, Chants, Anthems, Motetts, etc., from the best Foreign and American composers, with all the old tunes in common use, together with a concise elementary course, simplified and adapted to the capacities of beginners. The whole comprising the most complete collection of sacred music ever published, for sale at the Book store of O. SPAFFORD.

Erie, Nov 23, 1850. n23

For Sale Cheap.

A GOOD COW—For particulars enquire at this office.

Dec. 14, 1850.

CASH PAID FOR CORN.—The subscriber will pay cash for 2000 bushels corn, in the ears, if delivered soon.

December 14, 1850. D. S. CLARK.

OATS WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for 7000 bushels Oats at the store of D. S. CLARK'S.

BUFFALO ROBES.—50 Buffalo Robes for sale very cheap by

D. S. CLARK.

EARL BARLEY for sale by

D. S. CLARK.

ERIE & NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given of an election of officers for the Erie & North East Railroad Company, for the ensuing year, to be held at the office of the company, in Erie, on Tuesday, the 21st day of January next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

Erie, Dec 14, 1850. J. C. SPENCER, Sec'y.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber in Green Township, about the last of May, two Red Steers, one a short four years old, with white hind feet, some white on the belly, and the end of the tail. The other is about three years old with a star in the face, with hind feet, and some white on the belly. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WM. A. BEAN,

Dec. 9, 1850. 3t31

G. LOOMIS & CO.

HAVE just returned from New York with the *largest* Stock of Goods in their line ever offered in Erie, and are constantly receiving additions which will enable their friends and customers to select many rich and desirable articles which are not generally found west of the large cities, embracing a great variety of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Ear and Finger Rings, Gold Breast Pins, Bracelets, Chains, Keys, Belt Slides and Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Lockets, Thimbles, &c.

They will be enabled in a few days to furnish any who may desire, an EXTRA FINE ENGLISH LEVER MOVEMENT of their own importation. Those wishing extra heavy Hunter or other Cases can be accommodated with any weight they choose for these movements. It will afford a rare opportunity to select.

Erie, December 14, 1850.

FRENCH Alabaster and Egyptian Marble Mantle three weeks Clocks, finest made, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Dec. 12, 1850.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A lot of Toys and other things, suitable presents for the coming Holidays, at G. LOOMIS & Co's, State st.,

Dec. 4th '50.

SOLAR Lamps, Girandoles, Chimnies, Globes, Wicks, a variety at G. LOOMIS & CO.

Still Buying.

AND paying the highest price for any quantity of Domestic Flannels, Socks, Yarns, Dried Apples and Peaches.

Erie, Dec. 14. LAIRD & RUST.

SHAWLS.—Long and square Bay State, Cashmire and other Long Shawls; prices 75 cents to thirty dollars for sale by FULLERTON.

RUBBER SHOES.—3000 Pair Women's, Men's and Childrens, of all desirable styles, at less prices than be found in Erie.

J. H FULLERTON

A YOUNG Dump Foot—go to Fullerton's and buy a pair Cork soles.

GROCERIES.—30 chests Tea, 60 Bags Coffee, 15 Hhds. Sugar, 25 Boxes Raisins, 6 Barrels Rice, for sale wholesale and retail by J. H. FULLERTON.

DOMESTICS.—30 Bales Brown Sheetings, 17 bales batts, Wrens and Yarns, 48 pieces Ticks, 50 pieces striped Shirtings, 40 piece Drills, 100 pieces bleached Muslins, as cheap as can be found in this market, for sale by

Dec. 14, 1850. J. H. FULLERTON.

1500 SIDES Sole Leather,
1200 Jersey and French CALFSKINS,
1000 Sides Upper,
500 Morocco,
1500 Linings and Bindings of every article of Shoe Kit and Findings, by J. H. FULLERTON.

Dec. 4, 1850.

SMOKED SALMON.

FRESH supply just received at MOORES GROCERY STORE.

WHITE FISH—100 bbls. and half do. Mackinaw and Detroit River White Fish; also, a lot of Mackerel and Shad for sale cheap at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

WINES & LIQUORS—A fine article of Wines and Liquors, of all kinds, can be found at MOORE'S GROCERY.

TEAS! TEAS!—A new arrival of those splendid, cheap Teas both Green and Black at MOORE'S GROCERY STORE.

SUGARS—Loaf, crushed, pulverized, Coffee crushed Porto, Rico, N. O. and Havana Sugars, together with every article usually found in a Grocery Store can be found at

T. W. MOORE'S.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted the subscriber on the Estate of Chester D. Church, late of Venango, Erie Co., deceased. All persons therefore, indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY CHURCH,
Venango, Dec. 16, 1850. Administratrix.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ERIE, PA.
Dec. 25, 1850.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 11th day of January, 1851, for the supply of rations and ship chandlery for the United States Revenue cutter Ingham for the term of one year from the first day of January next. The ration for the Cutter service is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, omitting the liquor, and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

Weekly quant.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,		
4	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	Beef.	POUNDS.
6	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	Pork.	
1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	Flour.	
1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	Rice.	
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	Raisins or dried fruit.	
—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	Pickles or Cramb'ries	
96	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Biscuit.	
12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	Sugar.	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tea.	OUNCES.
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Coffee.	
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cocoa.	
4	1	0	—	1	0	1	—	Butter.	
4	1	0	—	1	0	1	—	Cheese.	
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Beans.	
16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Molasses.	
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vinegar.	

FRACTIONS OF A PINT.

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each. It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notices, as often as may be required by the captian of the cutter, with the approbation of the collector, (not exceeding upon an average, one day in each week,) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the Naval service.

WM. M. GALLAGHER, *Col.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ERIE, PA.
Dec. 25, 1850.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 11th of January, 1851, for supplying ship chandlery for the Revenue cutter on this station for one year from the 1st January next, according to the following list, viz:

Anchors and Kedges,
Brooms, Hickory,
do Birch,
do Corn,
Bunting, all colors full width,
do do half do
Blocks, friction rollers, per inch per sheave,
do iron, bushed.
Cordage tarred, hemp, patent,
do do bolt rope,
do do manilla,
do do chain,
Canvass, Holland's, a a
do American hemp,
do Cotton No. 2,
do do 3,
do do 6,
do do 10,
Hawsers, Manilla,
Hemp Hawsers,
Housline,
Hambroline,
Hooks and Thimbles,
Junk,
Leather, rigging,
Leather, pump,
Lumber, white pine clear,
Oakum,
Oil, Sperm, winter strained,
do summer,
do linseed, boiled,
do raw,
Paints, black lead,
do white lead in oil ground,
Powder, cannon,
do priming,
Soap, brown,
Spun Yarn,
Oak wood, sawed and delivered.

All articles required not enumerated to be furnished at the lowest market price,

WM. M. GALLAGHER, *Col.*

EXTRA MEDICINES.—J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, has now obtained a supply of Messrs. Schieffelin & Co.'s Powdered Extra Medicines, in preparing to put up Physician's prescriptions, Family Compounds, &c., with accuracy and of such materials as will not in their operation disappoint the physician or patient. Medicine may be obtained at any hour of the day or night. 21

PERUVIAN BARK—A new supply of these superior Teas, fresh warranted to suit, just received by J. H. BURTON.

CIGARS.—15,000 of the finest flavor imported Principe segars, the best I ever had, for sale by the box or at retail.

November 2 1850. J. H. BURTON.

Cash for Lumber!

THE Subscribers are prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of White wood Lumber, viz: 1 and 4-4 Boards; 1, 2, 3 and 4 inch Plank; Column 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 inches square, and 3 by 4 Scantling. Ash of the following thickness: 1, 1 1/4, 2, 3 and 4 inches; Chesnut and Ash Cuts of shipping Lumber. The Subscribers will make contracts for any amount of the above mentioned Lumber to be delivered the coming season. Twelve foot is the most desirable length to have Lumber sawed.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

CALL in and see if there has not been a real Resurrection at the corner of French and 6th streets, where the subscriber will be on hand at all times ready to inquire after the likin of his customers, (still believing, as he expresses himself, that every man has a right to his own opinion,) and also to show them the best stock of Miscellaneous,

School-Books and Family Bibles,

ever brought to this place. Also, on hand a splendid assortment of Blank Books of his own manufacture, warranted to be of paper of the best quality, all of which will be sold low for cash or clean paper rags.

N. B. On hand 15 barrels of Cider Vinegar, of excellent quality to be exchanged for rags or Cash.

Binding done to order on short notice.

Expected shortly a large lot of Christmas Books and Annuals.

Erie, Nov. 21. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

Brilliant Light.

300 GALLONS of William's Prize Camphine, a very clear and beautiful Preparation and warranted to burn with superior brilliancy. CARTER & BROTHER.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850.

500 YRDS. Muslin de Laines and Cashmeres of new designs and styles just opened; some will be sold as low as one shilling per yard: Good patterns figured and plain.

Nov. 30, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

HAY KNIVES, Gate Hinges and Latches, at

Nov. 23, 1850. RUFUS REED.

SLEIGH BELLS and Slates, a good assortment at the Cheap Hardware store, RUFUS REED.

BRASS & GLASS Curtain Pins, of different patterns, at

Nov. 23 1850. RUFUS REED.

MEASURING TAPES, 66 and 33 feet, with folding handles at No. 3 Reed House. RUFUS REED.

MACKEREL, by the Barrel, half and quarter barrel and in Kits, for sale by D. S. CLARK.

BRICK DUST—A new article for cleaning knives, for sale by

Erie, Nov. 23. D. S. CLARK.

INDIA RUBBER Steam Packing and Packing Yarn, for sale by

Nov. 23. D. S. CLARK.

300 GRAIN BAGS for sail by D. S. CLARK.

Nov. 23, 1850. n23

50 BARRELS White Fish, 100 half Barrels White Fish, and 100 1/4 do. D. S. CLARK

200 Bay State Shawls.

I Have just received 200 Bay State Shawl of the different qualities and sizes, which I will sell at less than the New York wholesale prices were in Sept. Prices from $2 50 to $3 for the larger sizes and finest quality shawls.

Erie, Nov. 25, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! and Cassimeres from Auction. I have on hand a larger stock than ever of Cloths and Cassimeres, which I purchased at auction, for cash at the lowest figures. As an earnest of it, I will sell a good

Dyed in the wool Black Cloth for	$1 75	per Yard.
Green do from	$1 50 to 2 75	do
Brown do from	2 62 1/2 to 3 00	do
Blue (warranted Indigo,)	2 50	do
Drab for overcoats from	2 25 to 3 00	do
Olive, Green and Brown	2 50	do

Also, Black, Blue Black and Fancy Doe Skin Cassimeres from $1 to $2 per yard. C. M. TIBBALS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BLACK, Drab, Mazarine Blue & Changeable figured and striped cotton and silk warp Alapacas and Lustres, an over stock, which I must sell at reduced prices: some as low as 12 pence per yard. C. M. TIBBALS.

WANTED.—500 bush. Dried Apples,
500 yds. Domestic Flannel,
2,000 pairs Wool Socks,
200 lbs. Wool Yarn, for which I will pay the highest market price in goods at the lowest figures.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1850. C. M. TIBBALS.

CLOCKS.—A variety of O G, double O G, Marine, Gothic, Station Black Marble, 30 hour and Eight day Alarm Clocks, wholesale and retail, by G. LOOMIS & CO.

Dec. 16, 1850.

GROCERIES.—Teas Coffee, Sugar, Tobacco, Molasses, Saleratus, starch, &c., by B. JACKSON.

200 YDS. more of those dollar French Merinos, just received. C. M. TIBBALS.

Dec. 7, 1850.

MOORE OF THE BAKED HOSE.

JUST received by Express, a fresh supply of Pilot, Navy and Boston Crackers, Sugar and Butter Biscuit, Wine Biscuit, Sugar Cakes, Jumbles, Ginger Snaps, Lemon Cakes, Sponge Cakes, Cream Tarter Cakes, Pic Nic Biscuit, Water Crackers, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Boston Crackers, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Butter Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Milk Crackers, Wine Crackers, Ginger Nuts, Lemon Nuts, Rose Cakes, Sugar Cakes, Sugar Nuts, Cream Cakes, Cream Nuts, Cream Crackers, Cream Biscuit, Cream Jumbles, Cream Snaps, Cream Wine Biscuit, Cream Ginger Snaps, Cream Lemon Cakes, Cream Rose Cakes, Cream Sponge Cakes, Cream Pic Nic Biscuit, Cream Water Crackers, Cream Soda Crackers, Cream Oyster Crackers, Cream Boston Crackers, Cream Pilot Bread, Cream Navy Bread, Cream Butter Crackers, Cream Sugar Crackers, Cream Milk Crackers, Cream Wine Crackers, Cream Ginger Nuts, Cream Lemon Nuts, Cream Rose Cakes, Cream Sugar Cakes, Cream Sugar Nuts, Cream Cream C

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THE following from Dr. HUBBELL, a noted Physician, who has sold over 900 Bottles within the last ten months. Hear him.

DEAR SIR.—Sir, I write to give you some account of the admirable effects produced by the use of Dort Trask's Magnetic Ointment in my own practice as a physician. The following cases, have all been under my own observation, and by my own prescription.

CASE 1st.—A Mrs. Moss, who was given up to die by *three* celebrated physicians, as being in the *last stage of Consumption*, by the use of the Magnetic Ointment has regained her health, and is now as well as ever, and has been for the last six months.

CASE 2d.—Some time in July last, I was called to see Mrs. Allen living some 22 miles distant. Her case had been given up by several physicians. She was first attacked by *malignant dysentery*, followed by severe inflammation of the bowels. I arrived about 8 o'clock in the evening, and found her in a very dangerous situation, apparently on the brink of the grave. I commenced applying the ointment freely to the stomach and bowels, attended with *some simple remedies* administered internally, and by morning I found her so much better that I left for home, with directions to continue the use of the Ointment. She fully recovered in a few days, and is now enjoying good health.

CASE 3d.—A Mr. Winters had lost nearly all his hair, had been *bald* for many years; by the use of *three bottles of the Magnetic Ointment, had his hair entirely restored*, and now has a beautiful head of hair as man could wish. His age is about 50 years.

CASE 4th.—A son of Mr. Warren of this town, 11 years of age, had been afflicted with the Scrofula from his infancy. He had the benefit of the best medical advice that a loving and wealthy father could procure without avail. It was one of the most aggravated cases I ever saw: he was emaciated almost to a skeleton. By the use of a few bottles of the Ointment he was *thoroughly cured*, and for 7 months past has enjoyed robust health.

CASE 5th.—This was an extreme case of *inflammation of the spine*, of long standing, and a variety of treatment from no less than *eight* different physicians, without receiving benefit—was cured by the use of only four bottles of the Magnetic Ointment.—This was four months ago, and I the lady (a Mrs. Dunham) is still in good health and able to attend to her usual household duties.—I have treated two cases of *Chronic Sore Eyes* with the Ointment both of the patients *nearly blind*, are restored to an entire sight to both of them from place to place. One of them had been afflicted 15 years, the other about 9 years. They had tried the best physicians in the state, without benefit: and one of them had been under the treatment of the celebrated Doct. Mazzy, of Cincinnati, for eighteen months, and had expended hundreds of dollars in vain efforts to effect a cure. They are now by use of the Magnetic Ointment, nearly or quite cured, and are able to resume their usual household business. I have used the Ointment in a number of cases of the Piles, and *in no case has it failed to give immediate relief, and generally a permanent cure*. I have also used it successfully in several cases of Erysipelas. And last but not least, I have within the last year cured four cases of CANCER by the use of the *Magnetic Ointment* alone!!

From a thorough trial of the Ointment in nearly every disease for which it is recommended, I can confidently recommend it to be one of the most useful remedies ever offered to the public.

Respectfully yours,

BURTON HUBBELL, M. D.

Dated Amelia, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1850.

Sold in Erie, Pa., by Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail—L. S. Jones, Girard, B. C. Town, North East, and by one agent in every town in the state.

E. K. CRANDALL, Traveling agent.

August 17, 1850. 1y16

THE MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of Harrisburg, Pa.,

INVITE the attention of the public to the principles upon which the business of the Company is conducted. The main object of the Company is to afford Merchants and Farmers an opportunity of procuring safe insurance up to their property's full value, and at cost, and to effect this principle, the Directors have adopted the popular, safe, and equitable plan of classifying their risks, and have divided them into two classes. The first class is exclusively a Farmers' company, in which no property in or hazardous to town dwelling houses, out houses, and personal property therein will be insured. The second class is the Mercantile, Company, in which may be insured the safe kinds of property.

The Company deem it indispensable to decline all risks which are commonly denominated EXTRA HAZARDOUS: believing that if such risks are permitted to be mingled with those of the merchant and farmer, the premiums are likely to be disproportionated to the risks,—exacting from those who are insured upon the least hazardous property, more than is just and equal compensation to the expense of insurance. The Policy of each member will designate the class of risk with which he is associated, and the Cash Premiums an I Deposite Note of each Class, and the assessments for which members may become liable, shall be had and assessed to pay the losses occurring in the respective Classes, to which they belong, and together, and the general expenses of the Company shall be apportioned to each Class according to the amount insured in each.

Insurance may be made for from one to three years, in the Merchants' class, and one to five years, in the Farmers' class.

The very extraordinary success of the Company in case insulating a large sum in cash premiums, has place I the financial stability of the Institution beyond any probable danger. The dividends which have been paid on expiring Policies in like companies, prove that the actual expense of insurance is very trifling, in a Mutual Office which is limited to the safer classes of risks.

DIRECTORS.

John P. Rutherford, Philo C. Sedgwick, Samuel T. Jones,
Alonzo A. Carrier, A. J. Gillett, Harrisburg,
Robert Klotz, Carbon Co., John B. Packer, Northumberland,
JOHN P. RUTHERFORD, Pres't.

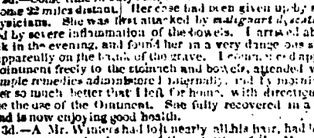
ALBERT J. GILLETT, Sec'y.

For further particulars please inquire of

WM. N. LEWIS & CO., Erie, } Agents.
E. W. GERRISH, Eaneboro. }

August 17, 1850. 6m

Grave Stones!—Monuments!



AT 111 FRENCH STREET,

MAY be found a choice assortment of Fine American Marble, of various sizes, suitable for Head Stones, Tomb Tables, &c., which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to suit purchasers. Please call and examine quality and prices before purchasing of traveling agents, by so doing you will save one-third of your money.

R. FELTON.

Erie, March 9, 1850. 1y33

LOOK HERE! FARMERS & WOOLGROWERS, AT THE Eagle Woolen Factory, Fairview.

WE are just finishing up our SPLENDID NEW FACTORY, and *fitting it up in the best and most substantial manner*, and having the best machinery, the best workmen, and are determined to take the best end of every thing, we therefore invite all in want of custom work, to call and give us a trial. Our specific quantity and colors also, all kinds of stripe and fancy Goods for Gents and Boys Pants; also all kinds of Flannels and Stanketing.

We will *manufacture either*, the yarn, or sale or exchange cloth for wool, as our customers may prefer, at our manufactory.

In addition to our splendid new machinery, we have bought out Messrs. Caughey's entire stock of Machinery, all new, of eastern make, and built on the most approved principle.

We are also procuring machinery for the manufacture of BROADCLOTH, being determined to have it on one of this and the adjoining States that as good and beautiful cloth can be manufactured in Pennsylvania as in the United States, or Europe, from the same quality of wool.

Carding and Dressing done in the best manner. We respectfully invite the public to call and see.

THORNTON & CO.,
Eagle Factory, Fairview, April 29, 1850. 3 31

Cheap Hardware Store.

I HAVE just received the balance of my stock, among which can be found, Iron and Steel of all sizes Ground Hoes, Shingle Castings, Anvils, Vice, Smith's Bellows, Axle Arms, Steel Springs, Carriage, brass bands, coil, box, trace, halter and back chains, spikes, both wrought and cut, nails from 2d. to 40d., Harrel, floor, fence, finishing and wrought nails, horse shoes, and nails, strap hinges, hooks and hinges, friction rollers, mortise, mill, crown cut and circular saws, shovels, spades, hoes, wrenches of various patterns, a good assortment of MECHANICS' TOOLS, Broad axes, (Barton & Simon's) adzes, planes and plane irons, brace and bits, hammers, hatchets, cast spoon, drawing knives, chisels, (Barton's) gouges, augurs, auger bits, auger and chisel handles, bed screws, mah. knobs, hand, panel, compass, jeliee, tenon and flip saws, spoke shaves, screw drivers, levels, spirit levels, hot wood rules, steel squares, try squares, draw shaves, cut nails, of a superior quality, &c.

RUFUS REED.

Erie Sept. 28. No 3, Reed House.

LOTS FOR SALE.

ONE Lot within a mile of the Borough of Erie, situated on the Lake Road leading east, in Mill Creek township, being the east one-third of out-lot 417, having thereon a good size frame house, and barn, with an orchard of well selected fruit trees. Also Lot No 3 of Block No. 547 in the Borough of Erie. That 1 front on twelfth street, 132 feet east of Holland. It is on the highest ground in the Block, and a level place for a building. Both of which lots will be sold cheap.

For further particulars enquire of Hon. Thomas H. Sill, of the Borough of Erie, or by letter, (post paid) addressed to the subscriber, at Meadville.

JOHN H. MILLAR.

Erie, Aug. 24. 3t15

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. P. & R. FAULKNER, respectfully announce to the public that they have removed their residence and office to the corner of French and Eighth streets, lately occupied by W. H. Johnson, Dentist, where they will attend to all professional calls both in town and country.

Erie, April 6, 1850.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

CONTINUALLY receiving the above articles in every variety and style; also musical instruments, Lamps, Looking glasses &c., &c., on hand and for sale as *every low* prices, by

WM. N. LEWIS & CO.
Erie, July 13, 1850. Gothic Hall.

Gold Pens.

THOSE in want of a good Gold Pen at a reduced price, are invited to call and examine our stock, consisting of 30 dozen, assorted sizes, they are made by Beers & Clark, New York, and warranted a No. 1 Pen. In all cases when the points fail by hard usage a new one will be furnished without charge. Give them a trial. Sold only by

WM. N. LEWIS & CO.
Erie, July 13, 1850.

JUST received direct from the Nutmeg State, a large supply of Silver ware not made in Erie, but in Hartford, by a man who has manufactured Silver work upwards of twenty years; my silver ware is all stamped on the back with W. N. LEWIS, and all such is warranted as pure as coin. Engraving on Spoons done in the neatest manner, free of charge. WM. N. LEWIS & CO.

30 BAGS Coffee, for sale by the bag, or less quantity, the cheapest in town at RINDERNECHT'S.

16 BBLS. Coffee crushed and Powdered Sugar, a very nice article, for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

15 HALF Chests of different prices of Old and Young Hyson Tea; also Black and Imperial Tea for sale by W. F. RINDERNECHT.

400 BARRELS Old Double Rectified Whiskey on hand, which we sell at the market value, of the best quality our manufacture.

COMPTON & HAVERSTICK.
May 23, 1850. No. 5, Reed House.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

These powers over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after all other remedies had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Chas. Robinson, Esq., Easton, Md., in a letter to Dr. Jackson, Jan. 9, 1850, said—

"My wife and myself have received more benefit from your medicine than any other we have ever taken for the *Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint*."

"The Temple Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., January 30, 1850, said—

"A GREAT MEDICINE."

"We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among these we consider worthy of notice is the *German Bitters*, invented by *Dr. Hoofland*, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last summer, a son of Mr. Abraham Crafill, of this county, was very seriously afflicted with Liver Complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved in the distressing malady, that he procured another bottle, and is restored entirely to health."

READ FURTHER A FEW FACTS.

The "Philadelphia Inquirer," the leading German journal of Philadelphia. The editor says, November 24th

"We again call attention to the superiority of the German Medicine Store, the principle depot for the sale of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, from 273 Race to 120 Arch street, one door below Sixth. Owing to the increased demand for this medicine, and for the accommodation of his numerous patients, Dr Jackson has been compelled to occupy a large store. We wish him success in his new quarters, he is deserving of it. The Bitters Mixture is without doubt the greatest medicine extant for diseases of the Liver and Bowels. A stubborn case of Chronic Diarrhœa has come under our notice, wherein the patient had exhausted the Materia Medicas of the different schools of medicine with no apparent benefit. He was induced to use these bitters, and a few bottles of them have entirely cured him. Many such cases we could refer to. We *hope our readers will recollect this great restorative, should they* be in Dr. Jackson's as to require its use. Dr. Jackson possesses the original unpublished receipt of Dr. Hoofland's, and his German medicine with great care. Those purchasing should call at his store, or see that his name is written upon the wrapper outside, and blown in the bottle, as counterfeits of all good articles are common."

Judge M. M. Noah a gentleman with great scientific and literary attainments, said in his "New York Weekly Messenger," January 6, 1850,

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—Here is a preparation which the leading presses in the Union appear to be unanimous in recommending, and the reason is obvious. It is made after a prescription or formulary by one of the most celebrated physicians of modern times, the late Dr. Christopher Wilhelm Hoofland, Professor to the University of Jena, Private Physician to the King of Prussia, and one of the greatest men that Germany has ever produced. He was emphatically the enemy of *humbug*, and therefore a medicine of which he was the inventor and endorser may be confidently relied on. He specially recommended it in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Debility, Vertigo, Acidity of the Stomach, Constipation, and all complaints arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, the liver and the intestines. Nine *Philadelphians have expressed their conviction of its excellence*, and several of its editors speak of its effects from their own individual experience. Under these circumstances, we feel warranted, not only in calling the attention of our readers to the present proprietors (Dr. C. M. Jackson's) preparation, but in recommending the article to all afflicted."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, the editor says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have done their quality race of mischief, but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) *from all quarters of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor*, is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in *all bilious diseases—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to* FEMALE OR INFANT with safety and reliable benefit, at any time.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The medicine has acquired that high character which is necessary for all medicines; it is in vain to offer counterfeits to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.* For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No 120 *Race* street, one door below Sixth, (late of 273 Race st.) Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country. Sold also by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa.; Lampson & Goff, McKean corners, Pa.; J. Curtis, Waterford, Pa.

Erie, October 12, 1850. 1yr23

ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

SHERMAN & LEWIS are happy to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and the friends of science and art in the region round about, that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over Middleton & Murphy's store three doors east of Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

WE HAVE THE BEST LIGHT!

Skylight and side light COMBINED—each correcting the faults of the other, and producing a natural and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT, WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the flat, framed, corpse-like things which many who call it themselves *artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark*, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes told resemble themselves; but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, the expression of the living countenance, and the softening of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparency and artistic effect.

Reasonable there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment. NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto.

W. H. SHERMAN,
W. N. LEWIS.

Erie, Feb. 2, 1850.

KNOCHS' BUFFALO Piano Forte Manufactory,

Niagara Street, Corner of Mohawk.

A. J. KNOCH & Co., Piano Forte manufacturers from New York, respectfully announce to the citizens of Buffalo and Erie, and the surrounding country, that they have established a manufactory of Piano Fortes, as above, and have now on hand a number of Instruments of their own manufacture to which they invite the attention of Amateurs and professional Musicians or others in want of a real good instrument. Having conducted the business of one of the largest Piano Manufactories in the city of New York for many years, with perfect success, they have no hesitation in warranting their instruments for beauty of finish, correctness of touch, and volume and richness of tone, equal to any of Eastern manufacture, as has they now do which what has been thoroughly seasoned, both by the action of time as well as artificial means, they can safely assure you who may favor them with their patronage, that their instruments shall be unsurpassed in duribility, as well as the other qualities of superior Piano.

Piano Fortes of six and a half and seven octaves, constantly on hand—and instruments of any peculiar shape desired, will be made to order.

One of the above instruments can now be seen at the dwelling of D. McAllaster, on 6th street. A call is solicited.

A call is respectfully solicited.

A. J. KEOGH,
J. KEOGH,

Buffalo, April 20, 1850. 1y49

New Store! New Goods!! and New Prices!!! COMPTON & HAVERSTICK,

NO. 5, REED HOUSE,

DESIRE to call the attention of the Public to their store, which they have opened and intend conducting entirely on the pay system, being convinced, from experience, that it is *the only* true, and surer friend to all parties. Our stock consists of *Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Glassware, &c.*, &c., together with pure *Foreign Liquors*, Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Wines of all description. Domestic whiskey of our own manufacture, for which we challenge comparison with any brought from the east or west, in every particular, proof and price.

All we ask of the public is to call and examine our stock, which we keep of every description, believing as we do, that prices, style and quality above, will prove satisfactory. Goods exchanged for produce of all kinds.

JOHN COMPTON.
Erie, May 23, 1850. H. B. HAVERSTICK.

Engraving on Wood.

THE subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in his line. Drawing and Engraving Landscapes, views of Hotels, Stores, Factories, Machinery, Societies' Seals, Business Cards, Show Bills, &c., &c.,

Orders attended to without delay, charges moderate.

Freeborn, July 27, 1846. M. S. FETTIT.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company

CONTINUE to insure Buildings, Goods, Wares and Merchandise, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Marshall,	J. A. Tracy,	Wm. Beatty,
J. H. Williams,	Thos. Stewart,	G. Sanford,
S. Jackson,	Thos. Willis,	C. M. Tibbals,
W. H. Townsend,	Geo. Selden,	H. Sherman.
	J. C. Spencer,	

G. SANFORD, President.

GEORGE SELDEN, Secretary.
J. C. Spencer, Treasurer
E. W. GERRISH, Agent and Surveyor.

Erie, June 29, 1850. y7

TEN GROSS.

MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE just received and for sale by the gross or dozen at manufacturers prices, by

J. H. BURTON.
Erie, Nov. 23, 1850,

ALMANACS FOR 1851.

ONE for every family in town and county gratis. Those that are not supplied may call and get one, if they please, at No. 5, Reed House.

J. H. BURTON.

WALL PAPER.—A splendid assortment, new Styles, at Nov. 22, 1850. LAIRD & RUST'S.

CROCKERY & Glassware—a general stock of both for sale by S. JACKSON.

OIL CLOTHS AND CARPETS, from 16 cts to $1 per yard at Oct 19 LAIRD & RUST.

500 GALLONS Western Linseed Oil, warranted to dry quick. For sale by the barrel or gallon at CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, Sept. 21, 1850.

BROOKLYN White Lead.—This celebrated white lead, also Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufactured in oil, pure extra, and No. 1 for sale by J. H. BURTON

DETERGENT AND DIURETIC. DR. MYER'S Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion Compound.

THE valuable Medicinal preparation "DR. MYER'S Sarsaparilla," or common purifying Medicine, It is an unfound of many of the

MOST CLEANSING MEDICINES,

With others acting *directly on the Kidneys* or having immediate reference to the relief and contained healthy operation of some internal organs. It contains articles which enter into no other preparation in existence, and

IT IS UNRIVALD

In purifying and refreshing effects, by any Medicine in the world. It is put up

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

Is very *pleasant* to the taste, and is more concentrated,

STRONGER, BETTER AND CHEAPER

Than any other in Market. Persons who have taken "Sarsaparilla" *by the gallon*, without benefit, have been *radically cured*, by using two or three bottles.

This is the only Compound in which Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry and Dandelion are so prepared, to offer the peculiar virtues of each, in combination with pure Extracts of other healing articles in a highly concentrated state. The Ingredients are

PURELY VEGTABLE,

And are such roots and barks as are found—though chiefly affecting certain parts—in their general tendency to produce *the most cleansing and healing effects*,

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

To cure many *diseases*, Dropsies, Kidney Complaints, &c., draw off Watery Humors from the Blood, or corruptan Irritating secretions of diseased organs from the body, without the thorough operation of the Kidneys, as caused by this Medicine. No other extract ever *pretends to this effect*. In fact this very operation for which it is *particularly compounded*, differs from all other preparations, and makes it *the best compound in existance*.

IN ALL CASES OF DROPSY.

Use this medicine. It *will relieve*. It *has cured when life itself was despaired of*. It contains articles that *will cure if anything can*, and takes the *only method* to make *permanent cures*. This Remedy

PURIFIES AND DRIVES OUT

All impure and gross humours, not only by working directly on the blood, but by restoring each organ to healthy vigor, and especially increasing the action of those which draw from the body, and lastingly remove all

IMPURE OR DISEASED FLUIDS.

All diseases originating in a depraved state of the vital fluids, Eruptions, Ulcers, Sores, Collection of Watery Humors,

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Will find this the *best* alterative, and most cleansing Medicine, *ere before any other invigorating effect*. It has worked some of the *greatest cures* of Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS,

Bladder, &c. *A splendid diuretic. No extract is so good* for Weakness of the Kidneys, Weak Back, Retention or Involuntary flow of Urine, Burning or Scalding, *Incontinence Emissions*, or other irritability. REMEMBER, *the only Medicine that heals these parts*. In Scrofulous habits of the System, Sore and weakened states,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,

Wasting diseases of the Lungs, Pain in the Breast, &c., the soothing Pectoral and Healing Tonic, heals the lungs most kindly, and strengthens the body, while the natural humours that load the system are cleansed. *The relieving action of the Kidneys marked in Lungs disease*. It is warranted *superior to any preparation* —Sudden attacks from Exposure *are certainly cured*.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

For Irregular, Suppressed or painful Menstruation, Fluor Albus, Uterine Diseases or any derangement of the Female Frame. It never disappoints expectation. *No common medicine will reach these derangements. This compound contains certain Roots, the best and only ones that should be used.* It cures the most aggravated forms.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND DECLINE.

It will refresh immediately. A few days' use will convince the incredulous. The appetite increased—the nerves so quiet—spirits raised and new, Pure and Rich Blood takes the place of vitiated and corrupt.

USE IT IN YOUR FAMILIES,

You will never be without it. It will do more good, and cure more speedily, the hundreds of pain ful diseases, Colds, Bowel Complaints, Influenza, Blood, than anything you have ever tried. *Look at Certificates. The* WEAKEST INFANT or most delicate Female *can take it with perfect safety.*

BEAR IT IN MIND.

That this is the *only medicine* that has ever cured the low, wearing Ship Fever, as attested by *the oaths of some thirty* of the cured, and you will acknowledge

THERE IS SOMETHING IN IT.

Where obstructions of the organs have caused deposits,

GRAVEL,

Or Stone in the Bladder, *this medicine has been used with astonishing success. For Certificates of Cures of this or any disease, see Pamphlet of cures*

THE WORST FORMS

Of DISEASES of the STOMACH and BOWELS, Costiveness, DYSPEPSIA, with Debility, &c. For Bowel Complaints, *it can be relied on as a certain remedy*. Also, when accumulation of bile has caused

BILIOUS DISEASES,

Jaundice, &c., or when they are coming on, *take this and you are safe*. It carries off the coming disease rapidly, by the natural channels, *and ceases immediately*. It has cured

LIVER COMPLAINTS

years standing, as certificates testify. *It always gives satisfaction.* Try it. Great Physicians prescribe *Myer's Sarsaparilla*. This compound is excellent—Dandelion alone is almost specific.

LOOK FOR TESTIMONY

On the pages of our Pamphlet sent gratuitous of our papers. A list of unsolicited names *has never been given in support of any* Medicine. We have *their indisputable* testimony of the *certain cure of every disease we mention. The most thorough investigation is requested.* GET A PAMPHLET. Call on the Certificates or ask their opinion, and you too will use it. It will affect you different from any other, and we think it will do you more good.

Prepared by E. H. B. MYERS, Buffalo. All orders addressed to E. Hoffeler at his variety store, 228 Main st. Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by Carter & Brother, Erie, Pa. 1y42

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, NO. 1, FOUR DOORS BELOW BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st., NORTH LATITUDE.—Front Window, sticks cut about a foot, containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Candlesticks, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which the beholder may see without trouble or expence.

SECTION 2, CENTER CASE, may be found a variety of Card cases, silver candles, diamond, turquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, Buckles and Slides, gilt rings, &c., &c.

SECTION 3.—Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and Lepine duplex and common escapement Watches, gold guard and fob chains steel do. Soup Ladles, (Rigley Gilt pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter knives, gold, silver, German silver and steel spectacles.

SECTION 5.—Pen and jack Knives, Razors and Strops, Shears and Scissors, Finger Rings of steel beads and Chapel and Vaseboard Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, shell, horn, Buffalo horn, back and side Combs; steel Pens, Needles, pocket Ink stands, snuff and tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, note Paper, visiting Cards, tuning forks, sheet Music and Preceptors.

SECTION 6, SIDE CASE.—Filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britannia Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—Gerandole, Britannia Tea Sets, extra Coffe and Tea Pots, hair Brushes, military Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, good Blacks, Dolls, ivory handle Knives and Forks, common do. gamon Boards, Dominos, money Belts, Port Folios, navy and reverse Buttons, fancy Fans, &c.

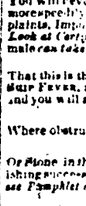
SECTION 8.—Contains Brass Viols, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Fingers, Tyles, Accordeons, from Harps, and right in the middle of the Hounds three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, SOUTH SIDE.—*Front Window, contents very but little* from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra glasses and shades, 30 hour and eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, Tea Servers, Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased at any other store west of New York. And they will cheerfully undersell any house in the city, or will never look very low in order to shave you on our goods, as another has declared was his object, but mean to be consistent and reasonable in all our prices.

November 24, 1849. y21

Tailoring Done in New York Style.



THE undersigned respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage for the last three years, and solicits a continuance of the same. Having received the Fall and Winter Fashions for 1850, he feels confident that he is able to execute all orders intrusted to his care in the best style, as he employs none but the best workmen. Notwithstanding the scarcity of ship-boards (shantiemen) for cloth. Gentlemen who are desirous of having their clothes made "well" will do well to call on the subscriber. As good mechanics will not work without their pay in cash, he must commence on the principle of paying and being paid in cash.—The following are his prices:

For Frock Coat,	$6, 00
" Sack "	5 00
" Over "	6 to 10 00
Pantaloons,	1 50
Vests,	1 50

N. B.—Cutting done at the usual cash prices.

Erie, Oct 3. JOHN GOALDING.

Doctor Mathew J. Johnson.

GRADUATE of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, having located permanently in Erie, will give prompt attention to professional calls in town and country.

OFFICE.—Southwest corner of the Diamond, the brick building, formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

RESIDENCE.—On the Diamond, first building east of office.

Erie March 30. 49tf

ERIE WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE Proprietors have on hand about 12,000 yards of Plain Black, Brown, Olive, Steele mixed, and Gray Cloth; and Plain Striped, and Baird, Cassimeres and Tweeds, which they are prepared to exchange for Wool, on a little *better terms* than heretofore. Having added considerable new machinery, and employed experienced Eastern workmen, we are now prepared to do ample justice to all who may favor us with a call. We have made arrangements to manufacture Plaid Flannels, for woman and children wear. We continue to Full Dye and dress *Domestic* Cloth, and Manufacture *Wool*, at our usual Rates.

We will pay *Cash* for Wool at the highest price the Market will justify. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

Erie, May 4, 1850. 51

LATEST ARRIVAL OF GROCERIES.

W. H. RINDERNECHT has just received direct from New York, a large stock of wet and Dry Groceries, also Wines and Liquors, Dye stuffs, Nails, Glass, Willow and Woodenware, which he will sell wholesale or retail, as low as any other establishment in the city. Call and see for yourselves Corner State and Fifth Streets.—Erie, Nov. 9, 1850. n24

SOAP.—A large lot of superior Hard Soap, for family use, from an Eastern Manufactory, for sale at eastern prices by the Box. A supply will at all times be kept on hand, and dealers and families will do well to call and examine qualities and prices, for sale on consignment by R. O. HULBERT.

Erie May 4, 1850. 51

Camphene.

WARRANTED to burn well—also a few Camphene Lamps, Wicks and Globes for sale cheap by J. H. BURTON.

BUTTER AND CHEESE TRYERS at the Hardware Store No. 2, Reed House. RUFUS REED.

MILL FILES.—A superior article, warranted to be the best manufactured—for proof call at No. 3 Reed House.
Erie, Sept. 28. R. REED.

JAPAN WARE.—A full assortment expressly for jobbing, at No. 3, Reed House. R. REED.

ENAMEL Kettles of different sizes, at No. 3 Reed House.
Sept. 28. R. REED.

HOUSE keepers can be supplied with brass, britannia, iron and japan candle sticks and lamps, brass snuffers and trays, britannia, German silver and iron spoons, basting spoons, coffee mills, cutlery, &c., at the hardware store of R. REED.
Sept. 28.

TABLE and Pocket Cutlery.—My assortment is now complete and I do not hesitate to say a larger and better selected stock than was ever before offered in this market. R. REED.
Sept. 28, 1850.

SLATES a good assortment at the Hardware Store.
RUSUS REED.

Commercial Exchange STILL TRIUMPHANT!

$30,000 WORTH OF NEW GOODS.

ARRIVING and to arrive, $30,000 worth of New and Cheap Goods at the Commercial Exchange, where the subscriber has had his *Head Quarters* established for the last five years, and where, with the permission of the merchant Princes of Erie, he intends for some years to come, to offer to the former customers and all others, the greatest bargains ever extended to any people. His store is now so arranged as to accommodate all classes of purchasers; having fitted them up into two separate departments. The first of which is well supplied with a large and rich stock of FANCY GOODS adapted solely to the wants of the *ladies*. The other department is well supplied with every article pertaining to the wardrobe of *gentlemen*, together with every variety of Staple Goods. By the above arrangements, he will be enabled to wait upon those wanting goods with facility and dispatch. He would therefore say to persons who wish to purchase Dry Goods or Clothing, that his stock is one of the largest and cheapest in the city, having been purchased from first hands, thereby saving the New York Jobbers profits, which of itself lets him sell 25 per cent. cheaper than those who purchase goods in the ordinary mode.

Among his stock may be found black and Blue Black Satin Dress Patterns, black, blue black and mixed Cloths, Satinet, Cassimere, Tweeds, Jeans, Linsey Lind, embroidered silk and merino Cloaks, Broche and Long Shawls, silk warp Alpacas, figured and striped Alapacas, a few pieces of Canton crape, expressly for weddings dresses; Dress Silk of every description and quality in great variety, plain, figured and dotted Tarlton Book Muslin, Bishop Lawns, Swiss Mull, plain and figured Ladies French Collars and Capes, linen cotton, thread and mull Edging and Lingering, Rib Top Hose, Rob Roy worsted leg Hosiery, striped and plaid Cashmere de Lains, Black silk hose a large assortment, Ladies Ribbed Merrimack, together with every other article kept in a *Fancy Dry Goods Store*.

In the Gentlemen's department may be found superfine Black and blue black French Frock and Dress Coats, do Fancy Pants, silk, satin, Marseilles & Valencia Vests; Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Half Hose, Gloves, Drawers, Under Shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c.

A large assortment of India Rubber Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres; Tweeds, Cashmere de Lanetts, &c., &c., 50 pieces Carpeting, Matting, Oil Cloths, Hearth Rugs, &c., &c.

The above enumeration embraces but a small part of my stock of goods—suffice it to say, I have one of the most complete assortments ever before offered in this market, and pledge myself to sell cheaper than any other establishment in this section of the country; the Herculean pulls and advertisements of others to the contrary. Come and look through my stock, and my word for it, you will not go away dissatisfied. My system of business is on the Cash plan, and I am hereby enabled to undersell any firm west of Buffalo, for as well might the Ethiopean change his skin or the Leopard his spots, as any Merchant in Erie to attempt to compete with me in prices, who sells goods on the credit system—it can't be done. Therefore I say again to those who pay cash for goods, that I shall call on me at Commercial Exchange, I will most cheerfully (begging to be excused from showing goods) show lower prices than the same qualities have ever been offered in this market. The Greeks and Gentiles must stand aside, for the *Jew has the inside track.*

MOSES KOCH.

Erie, Sept. 7, 1850. n17

Free Exhibition at Lewis' Gothic Hall.

I would inform my friends and public generally that I have received all of fall and winter trade the largest and best selected stock of Watches, and Jewelry ever offered for sale in Erie. The liberal patronage heretofore received, has induced me to keep my stock constantly supplied with new goods. I will please myself to sell good goods and at a small advance from my wholesale prices. Fourteen years' *experience* in buying & selling goods in eastern cities, enables me to say I have certificates for purchasing watches and jewelry at less prices, than any other establishment in the city. I am receiving every month, watches of different escapements, direct from manufacturers through the oldest and most extensive importing houses in New York. Therefore the mystery is solved, how Lewis sells watches so cheap. I have on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of the latest styles and of superior quality, and pride myself in the *promptness* with which I execute all orders intrusted to my care. I will sell Gold Patent Lever watches of 8 jewels, full jewelled, for $20 to $30. Gold Lever watches, full jewelled, for $25 to $30. Gold Lever